

# Belleville Journal

LETTERS OF HARMONY IN THOSE HOSPITALS—LITERATURE OF THOSE HOSPITALS—CLARITY OF ALL.

Vol. 3.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1899

No. 103.

## Lions and Tigers Wholesale and Retail.

Lions and tigers may be bought in London wholesale and retail, like haberdashery, or cheese. At this moment (says the London Daily News) bears, monkeys, zebras, tigers, leopards and other wild beasts are all on sale, together with a fine young lioness, who is warranted "to tear you to pieces if she can get you," and birds and reptiles innumerable. These are at the great central warehouse for wild beasts in Rutledge highway, from which a neat little parcel of tigers and zebras, ten of each in all, were sent last week to their purchasers in the provinces and on the continent. There is no limit to this strange trade. The extremely animated stock can be inspected any day. Agents are at work for the wild beast dealer in every quarter of the globe, and he dispatches "travelers" to pick up strange varieties in Central Africa or South America, just as other traders send buyers to Paris or the city. He has dealings too with most of the governments of Europe; our own Zoological Society pays him thousands, and his establishments are always filled with birds and animals enough to stock a menagerie. The supply varies daily, for zoogeographers are constantly coming in, and the creatures sold are as constantly packed off; but call on Janarack—the very name is savage, and strangely befits his courteous owner—when you will, a curious little collection will make themselves heard.

Once in Rutledge highway you may find your way to Janarack's by ear. The macaws, parrots and parakeets of his retail shop are picking away you have but to follow their sound to find yourself in one or other of his establishments. The first of them is given up to strange foreign ornaments, and the other to birds. In the case, vases, monstrosities, lion houses, mandarin feathers, ivory chairs, and other huge white tasks, with portraits of eminent men engraved on them in black, fans of immense capacity and grotesque color, Chinese boxes, Japanese pictures, strange pipes, and stranger growl-gaws are for sale. At the end of the narrow pass is a row of stable, over which a loft is to be gained by steps. The recent departure of the tigers and zebras has left the stable empty for the moment, and we ascend to the apartment above it, preceded by the attendant in charge. The manifestly business air of the place, and the way in which the denizens of the stall are regarded as mere items of stock, with fixed prices attached to each, soon affect a stranger. Intensely to himself, he comes to regard wild beast dealing as an ordinary branch of commerce, the peculiarities of which sink into the background in the face of the matter of fact arrangements and terms of speech. It is barely instead of hams or calves, that all, and "We can do you a neat thing in byones!" or, "Can I tempt you with this tasty article in the box, constructor line?" would raise no sense of incongruity if heard before you, but neither anxious nor perturbed. But the facts only tell your head and shoulders above the flooring of the apartment reached by the ladder. It is quite, upon the whole, a pleasant gain from the cage-like yard, and you are plainly vexed by everything with flashing, lustrous eyes all around it. If your palms pound up suddenly many degrees, if your face flushes and balances alternate, and you feel a curious tightness across the chest as if it were held by a cord, which reminds you of that one great crisis in your life in which you feared you would succumb and go under, to be seen of men no more—if these physical and mental phenomena assail you, there will be nothing exceptional in your case.

The contrast is great and sudden between what you have been seeing and what you see, and your temporary illusion is a gross caricature of commerce in beasts are gone. A roar, a growl, a snarl; a mad dash at iron bars; a frantic desire to dash white and pointed fangs in your carcass; vigorous writhing and coiling; by some powerful body upon a wooden floor, and against wooden partitions, which shake and rattle under the shocks they have to bear, and a kaleidoscopic effect in which ferociously beautiful eyes, long legs, black, cavernous eyes, tawny bristly hair, and ponderous limbs and talons are intermixed confusedly, for your greeting as you pass from the bottom rung of the ladder to the floor. It is only a young lioness, who has taken a fancy to you "in the most liberal sense of that phrase, but the transition is sudden, and you do not recover your presence of mind easily.

A cab driven up laden with what looks like packing-cases, and a foreign looking man alights and presents a bill of lading. A little lot of rare birds from America, it is explained; and the packing cases turn out to be strong women, monkeys, and the "tramp-birds" they hold sacred, if brought in, amid a chorus of derisive welcomes from the natives. When we've many animals waiting at a particular place we generally send an agent over for them. Myson is on his way to Calcutta now, where there are three rhinoceroses, six tigers, some elephants and smaller things waiting to be brought away. The last pair of rhinoceros I had I sold for £1,200; and I supply the tigers at about £300 each, and zebras—I've lot waiting at Southampton now—sent from £450 to £700 the pair.

We learn, moreover, that Mr. Janarack occasionally lends animals he has on hand, and that a couple of elephants belonging to him are at the "Jardin des Plantes" in Paris, at the time; their keep and a considerable fixed sum per month being given as an equivalent for their presence. A tray of dead birds of rare plumage is brought in, "the losses of a single day," says subsequent inspection of the waiting "dead dealer's" books shows, that hundreds and sometimes thousands of pounds a month are lost by deaths among the stock. "There'll always be a percentage of sickly ones," he says, "and even a hundred sent over, and as these mostly die, they make a heavy item when we cast them up at cost price in the books, as you see do at the end of every month." The organization for the carrying on of this strange trade is not the least curious of the many curious things connected with it. No native-borne or trapper, or agent of the globe, however remote, but knows where Janarack's agent, and Janarack's purchases money can be found, and so on. Indeed, just to an American prairie or a Jungles, but commercial agitation and the hope of gain prevail, wherever anything of an extraordinary or unusual character is sought. The trade in this singular place is a lesson in natural history, a visit and conversation there, is to learn natural history coupled in the oddest way with political economy and profit and loss.

## TO THE WEST,

VIA GREAT TRUNK RAILWAY.

GRAND REDUCTION IN FARES.

Tickets issued to all parts; fewer changes of cars to the principal cities of the West than by any other route. Parties purchasing tickets at the station save the trouble and annoyance of re-loading baggage in Toronto, etc. Commercial travel taken as far as all Western Tickets.

W. C. NUNAN, Agent.

Belleville, April 28, 1899.

1869. COAL. 1869.

BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.

OFFICE—DUNDAS STREET, KINGSTON ROAD.

The water-borne has to hand a cargo of pure No. 1. Blacksmiths' Coal. For blacksmiths, quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town.

Water Lime, free ground, by the ton or barrel, just received.

POSTER & NEAL.

Belleville, June 30, 1899.

Just Received,

At a price of 10¢ per lb.

Sugar Cured Hams

And Bacon.

A. SHEARING'S

GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets,

Belleville, Feb. 11, 1899.

FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT in Bags.

AMERICAN DO in Barrels.

ALL KINDS

Farm Seeds.

SEED GRAIN,

FLOUR, BRAN, FEED, &c., &c.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

Corner Store.

Belleville, March 16th, 1899.

DAILY BOAT

Belleville, Picton and Kingston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

Capt. Frank Comer,

BAY OF QUINTE,

REMOVED his Ware Rooms

TO THE

Large and Commodious Brick

Shop North of the Commemorial

Buildings, Front St.

He has now on hand the

LARGEST, MOST VALUED, and

Finest Stocks of Furniture

Ever shown in Belleville.

As all his goods are manufactured under his own supervision by NEW and

IMPROVED MACHINERY,

and employing the

BEST WORKMEN,

he can guarantee every satisfaction in

purchase.

Call and examine his Stock before

purchase.

L. ROENKIN

April 21, 1899.

Canada Produce Agency.

JOHN WILMOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 DUNDAS STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to the sale of Canada Produce in bond.

45¢ per

## Spring Trade.

G. S. TICKELL

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER CAR LOAD

of First-Class Furniture,

MESSRS. JACQUES & HAY.

The durability, style and finish of which

Prices will compare favorably with any

in the market.

Particular to furnish are respectfully

invited to call and examine.

N. B. Furniture furnished on the most

reasonable terms.

Belleville, March 23, 1899.

THE "QUEEN"

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVING complied with the Act Vig. 31,

Exp. 31st, by a CASH DEPOSIT

with the Minister of Finance, are now prepared

to ACCEPT ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS

ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

LIFE RISKS

Will be taken on terms that will compare

favorably with other Companies.

CAPITAL—\$3,000,000

CHIEF OFFICES—Queen Buildings, Liver-

pole, Ont. and 100, Broad Street, New York.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange

Buildings, Montreal.

Directors: Messrs. E. G. McLean, Esq., Chairman;

Henry Thomas, Esq., Hon. James Ferrier, and

David Torrance, Esq., (in Part. Directors.)

BANKERS—Molson & Co.

RESIDENT MANAGERS & GENERAL AGENTS,

A. MACKENZIE & CO.,

125, St. Patrick Street, Montreal.

Intelligence Office.

August 3, 1908.

MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO

A. Fletcher & Co., Agents,

ARE prepared to take BULL and CARGO

Insurance, and prompt settlements of all

claims for losses incurred.

Office—Corner Front and Bridge Streets,

Belleville, May 6.

Are You Insured?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and

Marine Insurance Company, are prepared

to accept risks in both branches, through

agents, and on the most

favorable terms.

All claims promptly settled.

Office—Corner Front and Bridge Streets,

Belleville, June 21, 1897.

REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BOBS to announce that he has removed

to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be

able to show his old and new stock, and the

public generally, and exhibit to them one of

the finest and best assorted stocks of

Gold and Silver Watches,

CHAINS, JEWELLERY,

CLOCKS, Electro-Plated Spoons,

&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are repre-

sented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done

promptly and at moderate rates.

Will inspect the Stock before purchas-

ing.

H. ROSENBERG,

123-125 St. St.

Belleville, Sep. 1898.

REMOVAL.

THE customers and friends of Mr.

L. ROENKIN are respectfully informed

that he has

Removed his Ware Rooms

TO THE

Large and Commodious Brick

Shop North of the Commemorial

Buildings, Front St.

He has now on hand the

LARGEST, MOST VALUED, and

Finest Stocks of Furniture

Ever shown in Belleville.

As all his goods are manufactured under his own supervision by NEW and

## Montreal Business Directory.

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION Merchant and Produce

Dealer, for the purchase and sale of

Fruit, Grain, Provisions and Produce gen-

erally. Office—31 St. Nicholas Street, Mon-

tréal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

Great St. James Street, Montréal.

St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

The fashionable watering place of the Do-

minion, and not second to any place in the

United States.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker.

80 St. Charles Street, Montréal.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured

from gold returned to his care, under his own super-

vision.

B. B. MACDONALD & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 St. Helen Street, Montréal.

DEPARTMENTS

420 Spectacles Street, Montréal.

Books and Combs.

Laurel Colours and Sets.

Rose Colours.

Hand. Wares in great

variety.

Thames Colours and Sets.

Thames Colours and Sets.

HOOF SHEDS, 1000, 1000, 1000.

THOS. HOBSON & Co.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

MONTRÉAL.

LIBERAL advances on consignments to mer-

chants, or for shipment under bills of lading.

St. Charles Street, Montréal.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Consulting and Analytical Chemist,

Wood Market, Front Street, Montréal.

For fees for consultation before 10 A.M. between

10 A.M. and 6 P.M. Office—100, St. Charles

Street, Montréal.

W. A. LITTLE,

LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER,

118 St. Charles Street, corner of St. John's Street.

W. A. LITTLE, Lithographer and Engraver.

M. B. of London, Union Quebec, N.S., Drafts

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## Belleville Business Directory.

E. Baldwin Frazer, B. A.

BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor

Office in Twilley's Building, Front St.

Belleville.



## The Murdered Lady Explorer of Africa.

Frederick Tinsie, a German lady traveler, has been reported by cable dispatches as murdered by the White, together with her two attendants, while pursuing the African route between Mursak and Ghat.

Frederick Tinsie, a German lady of large fortune, has been engaged for several years in explorations of Africa, and has been reported by cable dispatches as murdered by the White, together with her two attendants, while pursuing the African route between Mursak and Ghat.

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## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Montreal Express going West, 6:30 A.M.  
Montreal Express going East, 11:30 A.M.  
Night Express going West, 11:30 P.M.  
Night Express going East, 11:30 P.M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday & Friday, 6:30 A.M.

Montreal Times

Montreal Times

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Montreal Times

## Not so "Easy."

The Globe, staunch Irish and Anti-Join A. as it is, has ever since the release of Father McMahon, maintained a marked silence in reference thereto, until the Monday last when in answer to a query it says something that is worth noting.

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## News Continued.

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## List of Letters

Remainder in the Belleville Post Office up to the 1st day of September, 1899.

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## JUST RECEIVED AT

CONGER BROS.,  
RPE TOMATOES.

PEACHES.  
PEARS.  
APPLES.  
MELONS.

August 7, 1899.

Piano-Porte Tuning.

MR. SHERIDAN is in town, and will be happy to attend to any orders laid by Mr. Harrison's Book Store.

Belleville, Aug. 7, 1899.

COLOURED  
KID GLOVES!

AT  
NATHAN JONES',  
ONLY

50 cents per pair.

August 16, 1899.

NEW ARRIVALS.

500 BBL. SALT,

At Simpson's New Wharf, also

10 BALES COTTON BAGS,

10 BALES DUNDAS COTTON,

2 Cases Checked Wineys,

VERY CHEAP.

GEO. VAIR

"England Rules the Waves."

HURRAH FOR OXFORD

OF COURSE we are all glad at the result of the great International Boat Race, and of course you will be glad to know that

JOHNSON

Has received some of the nicest in

HATS.

Look at his window for proof.

Second coat the lead in the race, and

Johnson

Takes the lead in the goods he makes

specialties of.

The largest stock in town of

NECKTIES,

PAPER COLLARS,

PAPER FRONTS,

At the sign of the

Big Straw Hat.

August 23.

P. D. CONGER,

IS SHOWING NEW

FALL GOODS,

A CALL AND INSPECTION

SOLICITED.

Belleville, Aug. 21st, 1899.

WILSON'S

PERSPIRATION PROOF

PAPER COLLARS

IN

PROMENADE,

COSMOPOLITAN,

AND ELITE.

G. C. HOLTEN & Co.

PLANTAGENET

MINERAL WATER,

CONTAINS in the formulae with the

properties, in consequence of the quantity of

Iodine, Iron, Magnesia, &c.,

it contains, as compared with other Springs,

and its superior medicinal qualities are

providentially supplied.

It is unsurpassed

for the treatment of Rheumatism and Gout.

As a beverage it is as cooling and healing

as when it takes the place of

Soda Water, and should be used by

persons of sedentary habits.

To get the genuine article from the Springs,

now 50 years in use, ask for PLANTAGENET

WATER, at Hotels and Drug Stores.

For sale by J. H. Hamby, Apolonia, Ill.; J. C. Holden & Co., and at the Belleville

Hotel, Belleville.

Orders to the undersigned agents will have

prompt attention.

J. H. RODDEN, R. W. BODD,

Belleville, Ill.

July 10.

NEW MUSIC.

Songs,

Piano-forte Pieces,

Dance Music,

Instruction Books, &c.

The latest Musical Publications received as

soon as issued.

F. HARRISON

Belleville, August 16th, 1899.

TO DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

NEW FORM of Summons, Special Sum-

mons, Executions, Ordinances, &c., now

printed, and for sale at the Belleville Office.

Belleville, Ill.

August 31.

90-11



























# The Daily Intelligencer.

Vol. 3.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

No. 105.

## A Day at Niagara.

CONCERNING THE FALLS—THE TAMED BACKWATER.

Niagara is one of the most beautiful in the known world. I have been visiting this favorite watering place recently, for the first time, and was well pleased. A gentleman who was with me said it was customary to be disappointed in the Falls, but that subsequent visits were sure to set that all right. He said it was so with him. He said that the first time he went the back falls were so much higher than the Falls that the Falls appeared insignificant. But that is all registered now. The backwater has been tamed, and numbered, and blackguarded, and brought into subjection to the law, and doled with moral principles till they are as meek as missionaries. They are divided into two classes now, the regulars and the privateers, and they employ their idle time in warning the public against each other. The regulars are under the hotel banners, and do the legitimate as two dollars an hour, and the privateers profit greatly on neutral ground and pick off stragglers at half price. But there are no more outrages and extortions. That sort of thing ceased itself. It is made the Falls suppler by getting the sand and pebbles whenever a public evil achieves that sort of success for itself, its days are numbered. It became apparent that either the Falls had to be discontinued or the backwater had to subside. One can be comforted and happy there now.

## SONS AND WEDDINGS.

I drank up most of the American fall. I learned that the waters were not considered medicinal. They are people left in ignorance in that way. I might have gone on and ruined a few reputations for the want of a little trifling information. And yet the sources of information at Niagara Falls are not meagre. You are sometimes in doubt there about what you ought to do, but you are seldom in doubt about what you must not do. No one signs keep you posted. If an infant can read, that infant is miserably safe at Niagara Falls. You are in the hotel you find your course marked out for you in the most complete manner of placards on the walls.

Put on your blouse gently, but don't jerk.

Don't scrape matches on the wall.

Don't turn off your gas when you retire.

Turn off your gas when you retire.

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## THE NOBLE RED MAN.

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(Continued from first page.)

Jackpot - and Hole-in-the-Day - and Horace Greeley! Enslave their achievements! Unfurl yourself upon my banner noble savage, illustrious gutter snipe,

'Down bid him!  
'Sweep the biogard!  
'Hang him!  
'Burn him!  
'Drown him!

It was the quickest operation that ever was. I simply saw a sudden flash in the air of clubs, bricks, bats, loaded bats, and moccasins—a single flash, and they appear to hit me at once, and no two of them in the same place. In the next instant the white rain was upon me. They tore all the clothes off me, they broke my arms and legs, they gave me a thump that dented the top of my head till it would hold coffee like a saucer; and to crown their disgraceful proceedings and add insult to injury, they threw me over the Horseshoe Fall and I got wet.

About ninety or a hundred feet from the top, the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock and I was almost drowned before I could get loose. I finally fell, and brought up in a world of white foam at the foot of the Fall, whose cold and bubbly masses towered up several inches above my head. Of course I got up. I was killed round and round in it forty-four times—chasing a chip and gaining on it—each round trip half a mile—reaching for the same bush on the bank forty-four times and just exactly missing it by a hair's breadth every time. At last a man walked down and sat down close to that bush, and put a pipe in his mouth, and lit a match, and followed me into the hands of the other on the match while he sheltered it in his hands from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out. The next time I swept around he said:

'Got a match?'  
'Yes—in my other vest. Help me out, please.'

'Not for Joe.'  
When I came around again I said:  
'Excuse the seemingly impertinent curiosity of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?'

'With pleasure, I am the Corner.' Don't hurry on my account, I can wait for you. But I wish a match.'

'I said: "Take my place and I'll go and get you one."  
He declined. This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him. It was my idea, in case anything happened to me, to go to the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of my competitor on the American side. At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the public by yelling at people on shore for help. The Judge fined me, but I had the advantage of him. My money was my pantaloons, and my pantaloons were with the Indians.

Thus I escaped. I am now lying in a very critical condition. At least I am lying, saying—critical or not critical. I am hurt all over, but I cannot tell the full extent yet, because the doctor is not done taking the inventory. He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far he thinks my six or seven wounds are fatal. I don't mind the others.

Upon regarding my right mind, I said:  
'It is an awfully savage tribe of Indians that do the bad work and moccasins for Niagara Falls, doctor. Where are they from?'

'Limerick, my son.'  
I shall not be able to finish my remarks about Niagara Falls until I get twice.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**  
BELLEVILLE STATION.  
Morning Express going West, 6:30 P. M.  
Evening Express going West, 7:30 P. M.  
Morning Express going East, 11:30 A. M.  
Evening Express going East, 10:30 P. M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6:30 A. M.  
Montreal Time.

## Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEP. 2.

**FRONT**—Tuesday and Wednesday nights there was heavy frost in this section of country. Buckwheat in some localities was completely destroyed, potatoes cut down and apples still injured.

**MR. KING**—This gentleman at the Gore Bank meeting took occasion to read the statement respecting his Wall Street operation. He did not deny that he had gambled in gold stocks, but regretted that the story about the fabulous amount of his gains by this transaction was not true. Respecting the "dry of gold" he pronounced it a "deliberate falsehood." In justice to this gentleman we give him the benefit of the doubt.

**RAILWAYS**—The Toronto Telegraph says: "The by-laws granting bonuses to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and the Toronto and Nipissing Railways, were finally passed by the City Council last evening. The debates will be issued immediately, and placed in the hands of the Trustees appointed for that purpose. Both companies, we are informed, are now almost fully organized. Engineers are hard at work preparing plans and specifications, and as soon as they are ready, tenders will be advertised for, and the work of construction commenced with the least possible delay."

**KILLED**—We learn that Mr. Wm. Edmonds of the Front of Sidney, was returning home from Trenton last night, a team which was following him, and that he was killed. Edmonds, who was severely cut about the head that he died in four hours after. Mrs. Williams, who was in the carriage behind Edmonds, was also thrown out and severely injured.

**VAN AMBERG'S MENAGERIE**—To-morrow this great collection of wild beasts is to be exhibited in Belleville. It is several years old, and has been exhibited in every section of Canada and every one, young and old, will therefore be anxious to visit it. The animals comprise a rare variety, some of which have never been seen here before, and everywhere throughout Western Ontario, this exhibition has been universally pronounced to be the best ever shown in Ontario. The Kingston News of last night says: "The steamer *Waterloo* brought from New York via Cape Vincent, last night a young giraffe or camiloart, intended as an addition to Van Amberg's Golden Menagerie. The animal came securely boxed up, but as described as three years old, five feet in height to the middle of the back, and weighs eight hundred weight. It was transferred to the Grand Trunk Railway, and left this afternoon for this menagerie."

### The Late Race.

It is gratifying to see the sensible manner in which the American press accept the result of the late international race. With very few exceptions they pronounce the race a fair contest, and that the Oxford crew were too much for the Harvard. It is certainly very much to their credit that they have accepted the result with so much good grace, and it is not at all surprising that some of the papers should endeavor to find some excuse for the defeat of their countrymen. One thinks it was owing to the illness of Simmons; another to the effect of the climate; another to the fact that they were acquainted with the current of the river; another to the change in the diet; another to the stupidity of the coxswain; but at all the excuses that of the correspondent of the *New York Herald* is the most original. He claims to have discovered the true reason, and it is this. He says the race was quite fair, he admits, but the fact that one million of "Britches" were present, all of whom declared the triumph of the Oxford crew, was too much for the Harvard men. Sensible conclusion, isn't it? The *Herald*, however, honestly owns up and attributes the victory of the Oxford crew to superior skill and endurance, and it hopes the Harvard crew will profit by the example set them.

**The Coal Question.**  
THE COAL MONOPOLISTS, MEN, are very little prospect of coal becoming much cheaper before cold weather sets in. With coal at its present high price there must of necessity be a large amount of suffering in the Towns and Cities in the United States which are dependent nearly wholly on the coal of that fuel. This suffering will be felt to some extent in the principal cities of Canada, for the high price of coal will send up the price of food in Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, has been almost at famine prices for the past few years. The reports that abound that the owners of the Nova Scotia mines are in league with the Pennsylvania monopolists, and that it would be useless to attempt to bring coal from that Province, has been a source of much anxiety to this matter says: "Admitting that there is a league with the Pennsylvania monopolists, and can more by keeping their mines idle, we in Canada could not be victimized. Ours are becoming every day more and more an imperative necessity for our people, we cannot attain any manufacturing success unless we are supplied freely and cheaply with fuel. We know that Nova Scotia coal of the best quality can be developed at the cost of Montreal at \$4.00 per ton of 2240 lbs. The Government has taken notice of the fact, and if it finds that monopolists stand in the way of the public welfare, let it purchase coal mine in Nova Scotia and turn coal dealers, rather than permit the people of Canada to be victimized. Sound political economy dictates this course, and thousands will thank the Government if it pursues so far sighted a policy."

### Y. M. C. A.

The meeting last night in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, by the Y. M. C. A. was a great success. There was a large attendance, and an amount of earnestness and enthusiasm expressed, which is a good omen for the future of the Association. The President, Thos. Holton, Esq., occupied the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. G. H. Harrison, and D. B. Heath, and Messrs. Wm. Johnston (late of the St. Catharines and Brockville Association), J. B. Flint and P. D. Conger. A large proportion of the audience remained, thereby signifying their interest in the cause, and lend their assistance in the work of the Association. The Rev. Dr. Bretherton and Messrs. Wm. Johnston, Thos. Holton, and J. B. Flint, were appointed delegates to the Provincial Convention at Hamilton. An address was then appointed to prepare a room to be used by the Association for all meetings, and for a reading room. This Committee is composed of Messrs. Rufus Holden, M. J. C. Conger, J. B. Flint, Wm. Johnston, and J. B. Flint, who with the Association every success, and we do not but that in future it will be well sustained, and that the noble members will display commendable energy.

### Our Schools.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Sir,—Two letters have lately appeared in your columns on the admirable management (or mismanagement) of our Town Schools. I believe each of the writers has intended to do the school, more or less, of following his first communication by a second, and for which I have looked with some interest. As they appear to be forgetting their virtuous resolutions, I ask leave to have my say on the real-thing only—"strut them up by way of remembrance, and to warn them not to do so in a 'paving' a certain place 'with good intentions.'"

Both of these letters touched upon a topic that has often been referred to, although often fully and fairly discussed—the Central School question, of which the principle of classification may be said to be the "central idea." It is to this topic that I shall chiefly address myself.

The subject of a Central School has been very vigorously mixed up with some other questions; thus, for a time, every one who mentioned the establishment of a Central School, was denounced as a personal enemy of the present excellent master of the Grammar School (and by a very logical deduction) and was treated as such. First, it was said that two prominent advocates of the Central School system had, on various occasions, assailed the management of the Grammar School (just as they might have assailed Albert College, or the Normal School at Toronto, or any other institution); and secondly, because certain letters were too much accustomed to expulsiory in the arguments, endeavorers to mix up these questions with the view of evoking Scotch patriotism to their aid. I thought, some of our hard-headed practical folk, however, who had seen the *Illustration* of the two were so caught, though others had too much of the characteristic national clear-headedness to be thus imposed upon. They felt that the Belleville Schools were intended for the good of the people of Belleville—not for any special nationality—still less for the benefit of any individual writer. They saw, as others must see, if they reflect upon the subject that the great question of the proper organization of our Schools and the effective administration of our School system, and must be kept, entirely distinct from personal and party issues.

The reference to party issues remains an of another matter that must, in justice, be referred to as having caused very needless complication in this matter. If at the time when a certain public meeting was called, the time chosen, just before the annual school election, had not made it appear too much like a mere electioneering device, the proposal would have had a far more favorable response from the public. Under other circumstances the elections could scarcely have been brought to believe by any amount of sophistry, that the management of our schools was the same as that of the antiquated clumsy system now in force is economical! I!

Let us quietly take up this terrible word, "classification," and examine into its meaning and application.

First, with regard to the employment or callings of different men. It is obvious that among savages there is no classification or almost none. Every man is a warrior and every woman a "squaw." But among civilized nations we have, first, the great divisions or classes of agriculturists, mechanics, merchants and professional men; each of these being again subdivided into various subdivisions and more minute as the civilization is more advanced. Take again for illustration, army organizations. Among savages all are armed nearly alike, and have the same duties to perform. But in the armies of civilized nations we have the main divisions of cavalry, infantry and artillery, besides almost innumerable ramifications of these. So important indeed is classification in war that the first Napoleon, on one occasion, when discussing it, exclaimed, *L'organisation, c'est la guerre*. Again, the Government of our country could not proceed for four or twenty years ago, without classification, they must have their different "Departments." So the Merchant must arrange his different classes of goods in his different departments or divisions of his store. So the Librarian must arrange his books under the separate headings of history, science, biography, &c. So the Carpenter must have his tools, &c. classified; chisels in one place, saws in another, nails, screws, &c. all separate.

But why pursue this argument? Every one must perceive that classification promotes economy of time, economy of labor, and economy of expenditure. To apply this to our Common Schools. Our Teacher is now required to teach one class, and to "manage" several others. His mental power, or force, is thus broken up into several directions, as if a stream which has a volume only (though fully) sufficient to turn one large water-wheel, with the machinery dependent upon it, is divided into five or six directions to keep as many mills in motion.

But let us be more exact. We will say that the teacher has charge of three classes in each of the four studies, Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, and Geography, with two each of Grammar, History, Science, &c. &c. making total of twenty or twenty-five in all. Take the smaller number, and first imagine him with any one class before him, the others left to be kept in order by the mill stream, but with its volume divided? Again, take the three hours of the forenoon or afternoon classes, and unavoidable interruptions, leaving the remaining 2½ hours among the 20 classes, and we get an average of 7½ minutes to each class. Is it wonderful if the "education" imparted at our Common Schools is a very flimsy, superficial character? If we look for good results with such a system, it is not like expecting to "gather sheaves of wheat, or ripe of stalks" in the *Parable of the Tares*.

of old, requiring brick from the Hawroa without the usual supply of straw?

No doubt something may be taught to a class of twelve or fifteen scholars in 7½ min., even though the teacher's power be in a class by the division of his attention between the scholars before him, and those at their desks, notwithstanding that the swift current of his instructions may be interrupted at frequent intervals, by appeals from the latter. But if something can be taught to a class of twelve or fifteen scholars, even though the teacher's power be in a class by the division of his attention between the scholars before him, and those at their desks, notwithstanding that the swift current of his instructions may be interrupted at frequent intervals, by appeals from the latter. 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# Belleville Advertiser

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINE EMPIRE—LIBERTY IN THINE ART—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 3.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

No. 108.

## The Baby's Drawer.

There's a little drawer in my chamber  
Guarded with tender care,  
Where the dainty clothes are lying,  
That my darling shall wear.  
And there, while the hours are passing,  
Till the house is all at rest,  
I sit and busy a baby  
Close to my aching breast.  
My darling's pretty, white garment!  
I wrought them, sitting apart,  
While his myrtle life was throbbing  
Under my throbbing heart.  
And often my happy dreamer  
Breaks in a little song,  
Like the autumn of birds at brooding,  
When the days are warm and long.  
I folded the dainty wardrobe,  
And the drawer was almost full  
With robes of the finest quality,  
And robes of the whitest wool.  
I folded them altogether,  
With a rose for every pair,  
Selling, and saying, "O gem fragrant,  
Fit for my prices to wear!"  
Ah, the radiant summer morning,  
So full of a mother's joy!  
"Thank God, he is safe and perfect,  
My beautiful new-born boy!"  
Let him wear the pretty, white garments,  
I wrought while sitting apart,  
Lay him, so sweet and so helpless,  
Here, close to my aching heart.  
Many, and many as years  
I sit, since my baby came,  
Saying, "What do the angels call him?"  
For he died with me, and I  
Sit while the hours are passing,  
And the house is all at rest,  
And fancy a baby nestling  
Close to my aching breast.

## The Northwest.

MEETING OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS—THEY CLAIM A PINGER IN THE PIRANAL RIVER.

The following is from the *Nor' Wester*:  
Pomeroy to a notice signed by Messrs. William Deane, Pascal Beland, Joseph Genter, and William Hallett, and published in the *Nor' Wester*, a meeting of the natives of the country was held in the Court House on Thursday, the 20th ult.—The room was filled to overflowing, and a large number had to be content with learning so much of the proceedings as could be obtained through the windows.  
At about two o'clock the gentlemen signing the notice took seats on the bench, being accompanied by Mr. Barnaby. Mr. Deane stated that the object of their meeting to-day was to consider the recent transfer of the country by the Hudson Bay Company to the Canadian Government, and to call in question the right of the Company to dispose of any territorial claims without the consent of the natives of the country. The Company had received \$200,000 for the country, and they were to consider whether this belonged to the Company or to the natives. He stated that so far as regards the settlement of Red River, the Hudson Bay Company had bought it from Lord Selkirk, who had power from the English Government to bargain with the Indians for it. But Lord Selkirk did not buy the settlement, he merely borrowed it for a term of years for which he was to pay the Indians an annuity for it while he occupied it. Mr. Deane further contended that it was necessary for the Company before selling their rights to have the consent of the half breeds, as they were descended from the original possessors, and had claims to provide for. The half breeds wanted proof of the rights of the Company to sell the country.  
Mr. Hallett being requested to address the meeting stated that he had merely to consider whether the lands belonged to the Company or to the half breeds and Indians. The consideration of the question he would leave to the meeting.  
On suggestion of Mr. Deane, it was agreed that Governor Macdowell should be requested to attend the meeting in order to explain the action of the Company. On the arrival of Mr. Macdowell he was asked in substance, the questions contained in the Report of the Canadian Delegates to England, to the effect, that the territorial rights of the country had been disposed of. The Governor stated that it was not true. He further stated that this settlement had been bought from Lord Selkirk, who had bought it from the Indians.

Chief Pa-bat-o-kok-oh, who was requested to explain what he knew of this purchase by Lord Selkirk. Replying through an interpreter he stated that the land was not sold, but leased for a number of years. Gov. Macdowell asked him why the Company now paid him an annual gratuity. The Chief replied that this was for work in procuring furs, and that the land was only sold for 22 years.

An Indian stated that when a boy his grandfather told him that the land was not sold, but only lent to Lord Selkirk to trade in, for a period of 21 or 22 years and his grandfather requested him to state this in case of dispute. Mr. Hallett mentioned

that he had information to the same effect from chiefs whom he knew in his younger days. The Governor having retired, it was understood that no further proceedings should take place until the arrival of the Canadian Government.

## Extraordinary Self-Immolation.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED RUSSIANS BURN THEMSELVES TO DEATH.

The following statement appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the government of Saratov. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily were their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than one thousand persons assembled in some wooden houses, and set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their efforts are obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven."

## Private Monestries in New York.

(From the *Revolving Telegraph*.)

Several gentlemen of this city are engaged in the wild beast business. These gentlemen are naturally fond of wild beasts, and devote all their time and money to importing them. The animals are kept in cages which line the back yards of the dealers. On one side you hear a lion roar, upon the other side gibber and leopards change their spots, for if they don't like one they go to another. They are then in good bad luck, seeing that their agents and correspondents, their fluctuations in trade, and the price of wild beasts in New York is regulated by their rarity, size, species, and the expenses attendant upon their capture and keep.

The hippopotamus and the gnu are the most highly prized of all wild beasts—men, indeed, may be said to be always on the lookout for something new. It brings about \$1,800; a hippopotamus brings \$5,000; a lion \$2,000; an elephant \$4,500; a giraffe, \$800; a Bengal tiger, \$2,000; a leopard, \$900; a hyena, \$500; an ostrich, \$800.

Within the last three years one of the foremost houses have sold six giraffes, two hippopotamuses, twenty lions, twelve elephants, twelve ostriches and eight hyenas, making an annual business of \$40,000.

One of the chief occupants of the menagerie premises in which I went, is a female monkey, who is the most celebrated pick-pocket in New York. Her name is Vic, and she can whisk the watch out of your pocket with the imperious touch of a Robert Hood's Blitzer. Most of these beasts are cannibals of the deepest dye.

A large trade is likewise carried on in monkeys which are valuable according to their various capabilities. A box containing twelve monkeys, a blue and a red, these snakes, like the Chinese, are fond of rats; but they are overfed their temper becomes indecisively malignant. Their food appears to affect their brains, and their disease may be said to be a result of this. The bird business in this, is all large cities, forms a distinct trade in itself.

The nationality of most of these engaging in the beast business is German. The principal firm in this city is that of two brothers in Clatsam street. In all New York, not more than one hundred people, at all told, are in any manner connected with this unique vocation.

"A young lady who lately sold for breach of promise, was offered two hundred dollars to settle. 'What?' she cried, 'two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, natural emanations, and its shattered mind, a blasted life and a bleeding heart! Two hundred dollars for this! Never, never!—Make it three and it is a bargain!'"

At Pond City, Kansas, Aug. 25, a man named John Langford was seized by a vigilance committee of that city and taken out of the town to be hanged. When he was informed that he could hope for no mercy, he confessed that he had already killed six men, and if his fate could be postponed for a day he would kill as many more. After making this confession, and giving utterance to some horrid blasphemy, he pulled off his boots, and placing the rope around his own neck, swung himself off the tree, and thus was his own executioner. Langford was half Indian, about 25 years of age, and had led a desperate life all over the border.

## TO THE WEST,

VIA GREAT TRUNK RAILWAY.

GRAND REDUCTION IN FARES.

TICKETS issued to all parts; fewer changes of Cars to the principal cities of the West than by any other route. Parties purchasing tickets at the station save the trouble and annoyance of reeking baggage in Toronto, &c. Ample money taken at par for all Western Tickets. W. C. NUNN, Agent, Belleville, April 28, 1869. 307-41

## 1869. COAL. 1869.

## BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.

OFFICE—KINGSTON STREET, KINGSFORD ROAD.

THE subscribers have to hand a cargo of pure M. R. Blomberg coal, for BLACKSMITHS, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town. Water Lime, from ground, by the ton or barrel, just received. POSTER & NEAL, Belleville, June 20, 1869.

## Just Received,

A prime lot of

## Sugar Cured Hams

And Bacon.

BY

## A. SHEARING'S

GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville.

With A. FLETCHER & Co. Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

## FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT in Bags,

AMERICAN do in Barrels.

ALL KINDS

## Farm Seeds,

SEED GRAIN,

FLOUR, BRAN, FEED, &c., &c.

A. FLETCHER & Co. Corner Street, Belleville, March 10th, 1869.

## DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

## BAY OF QUINTE,

Capt. Frank Comber.

LEAVES BELLEVILLE EVERY DAY (Sunday excepted) for Kingston, Picton, and Toronto, at 10 A.M. For Kingston, at 10 A.M. For Picton, at 10 A.M. For Toronto, at 10 A.M. Fare, 10 A.M. For Kingston, at 10 A.M. For Picton, at 10 A.M. For Toronto, at 10 A.M. Fare, 10 A.M.

## REMOVAL.

The customers and friends of Mr. L. ROSENBERG are respectfully informed that he has

Removed his Ware Rooms

to the

Large and Commodious Brick

Shop North of the Commercial

Buildings, Front St.

He has now on exhibition one of the

Finest Stocks of Furniture

Ever shown in Belleville.

As all his goods are manufactured under his own supervision by NEW and

BEST WORKMEN.

He guarantees every satisfaction, and

kindly examines his Stock before purchasing.

L. ROSENBERG, April 21, 1869. 307-41

## Canada Produce Agency.

JOHN WILMOT,

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to the sale of Canada Produce in bond. 40-69

## GOOD CROPS & GOOD PRICES,

AUTUMN, 1869.

A Large and Varied Stock of

NEW STYLE

## FURNITURE!

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S Warerooms,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

THE reputation of the Furniture has been established. The prices cannot be beaten. Farmers and others who intend purchasing will do well, therefore, to call and examine. N.B.—Furniture established completely on the most reasonable terms. Belleville, September 3rd, 1869. 104

## THE "QUEEN"

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE subscribers have to hand a cargo of pure M. R. Blomberg coal, for BLACKSMITHS, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town. Water Lime, from ground, by the ton or barrel, just received. POSTER & NEAL, Belleville, June 20, 1869.

## Just Received,

A prime lot of

## Sugar Cured Hams

And Bacon.

BY

## A. SHEARING'S

GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville.

With A. FLETCHER & Co. Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

## FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT in Bags,

AMERICAN do in Barrels.

ALL KINDS

## Farm Seeds,

SEED GRAIN,

FLOUR, BRAN, FEED, &c., &c.

A. FLETCHER & Co. Corner Street, Belleville, March 10th, 1869.

## DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

## BAY OF QUINTE,

Capt. Frank Comber.

LEAVES BELLEVILLE EVERY DAY (Sunday excepted) for Kingston, Picton, and Toronto, at 10 A.M. For Kingston, at 10 A.M. For Picton, at 10 A.M. For Toronto, at 10 A.M. Fare, 10 A.M.

## REMOVAL.

The customers and friends of Mr. L. ROSENBERG are respectfully informed that he has

Removed his Ware Rooms

to the

Large and Commodious Brick

Shop North of the Commercial

Buildings, Front St.

He has now on exhibition one of the

Finest Stocks of Furniture

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## Canada Produce Agency.

JOHN WILMOT,

## COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to the sale of Canada Produce in bond. 40-69

## Montreal Business Directory.

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION Merchant and Produce Dealer, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally. OFFICE—33 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. 29-17

## ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

Great St. James Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, CAPOUNA.

The famous water place of the Dominion, and not second to any place in the United States. H. HOAG, Proprietor.

## H. GRANT,

Watch and Clock Maker.

808 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Every description of jewelry manufactured and repaired to order, under his own supervision. 29-17

## de B. MACDONALD & Co.,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

DEPARTMENTS.

Books, Stationery, and Writing Materials.

Prints and Engravings.

Paints and Colors.

Drugs and Chemicals.

Gold and Silver.

Watches and Clocks.

Optical Instruments.

Telegraphic Apparatus.

Photographic Apparatus.

Scientific Apparatus.

Mathematical Instruments.

Geographical Instruments.

Astronomical Instruments.

Barometers and Thermometers.

Chronometers and Watches.

Compass and Sextant.

Surveying Instruments.

Engineering Instruments.

Mining Instruments.

Medical Instruments.

Surgical Instruments.

Dental Instruments.

Veterinary Instruments.

Agricultural Instruments.

Fishing Instruments.

Hunting Instruments.

Traveling Instruments.

Domestic Instruments.

Personal Instruments.

Decorative Instruments.

Religious Instruments.

Scientific Instruments.

Mathematical Instruments.

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Agricultural Instruments.

Fishing Instruments.

## Belleville Business Directory.

E. Baldwin Francher, B. A.

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office in Terrell's Building, Front St., Belleville.

A. R. Doughty,

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office over Hamilton's Apothecary Hall, (late C. G. Levesque & Co.) Front Street, Belleville.

MacLellan & MacLellan,

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office over Hamilton's Apothecary Hall, (late C. G. Levesque & Co.) Front Street, Belleville.

Diamond & Dickson.

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office in Terrell's Building, Front St., Belleville.

Alex. Gibson.

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office in Terrell's Building, Front St., Belleville.

Ponton, Falkner & Denmark.

BAIRD, Attorney-at-Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Office in Terrell's Building, Front St., Belleville.

Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer and Draftsman.

Office in Terrell's Building, Front St., Belleville.

Hatter and Farrer, Front Street, Belleville.

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## Song of the Ducks.

FOR LITTLE LAMBS.

One little black duck, one little grey,  
One little white duck, one little blue,  
Right white lady ducks, motherly and trim,  
Eight little lady ducks bound for a swim!  
One little white duck holding up its wing,  
One little white duck making water-drink,  
One little black duck turning round its head,  
One big black duck galloping to bed.

One little white duck running from the water,  
One very fat duck—very fat indeed,  
One very brave duck swimming all alone,  
One little white duck standing on a stone.

One little white duck walking by its mother;  
Look among the water-rats, may be there  
Another, another, another, another,  
Not another anywhere? Surely you are blind,  
Push over the grass, dear, ducks are hard to find.

Bright little grey ones & the picture larger  
Point me all the ducks out, chubby little  
Ducks.

Make the picture musical, merry little tune!  
Now, where's that weak duck? What is he  
about?

I think the other ducks the nicest duck of all;  
He hasn't any feathers, and his mouth is sweet  
and small;

He runs with a light step, and jumps upon my knee,  
And though he cannot swim, he is very dear to me.

One little lady-duck, motherly and trim;  
Eight little lady ducks bound for a swim;  
One lady black duck taking a nap;  
One little precious duck, how on mama's lap!

INTERESTING FACTS.

Glass windows were used for light in 1180,  
Chimney first put up in houses in 1206.  
Tulip candles for lights, 1300.

Spectacles invented by an Italian in 1340.  
Paper made from linen, 1390.

Woolen cloth made in England, 1390.  
Art of printing from movable type, 1440.

Watches first made in Germany, 1440.  
Telescopes invented by Porta and Jansen, 1590.

Tea first brought from China to Europe in 1601.  
Circulation of blood discovered by Harvey in 1610.

Pendulum clock first invented in 1602.  
Steam engine invented in 1649.

Brand made with yeast in 1650.  
Cotton planted in the United States in 1790.

Fire engine invented in 1685.  
Stereotyping invented in Scotland in 1785.

Telegraph invented by Morse in 1832.  
The first daguerotype made in France in 1839.

Verse 21, chapter vii, of Ezra, contains  
every letter of the English alphabet. It is  
perhaps not so well known that verse 8,  
chapter iii, of Zephaniah, contains every  
letter, including final of the Hebrew, as  
well as every vowel sound, and also the differ-  
ent form of the Shema.

From John Morrisey writes: "The news-  
papers are talking about my heavy loss on  
the Atlantic Haymarket match. The truth is  
I lost only \$10,000—\$1,000 for each of the  
nine, and \$1,000 for the scorer. I bet  
on the five for the honor of Troy, where I  
have lived long and found much kindness  
and whose people I love. I have \$10,000  
yet to invest in the Haymakers, and another  
after that is gone. And further—I intend  
my son shall play in that line."

Albany Lumber Market.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1.

The receipts for the week have been fair,  
but from the depleted stock of the break  
near the Canadian border.

The sales have been pretty active as usual  
at the previous week, although there is  
talk among the dealers of an advance, to cover  
the cost of freight.

The shipments have been large, and there is  
no much, if any, accumulation of stock.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Cham-  
plain canals for the fourth week in August  
were as follows:

Yard. Receipts and Shipments, Timber, Slaves

1897. 1898. 1899. 1900. 1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914. 1915. 1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1923. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 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2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 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2893. 2894. 2895. 2896. 2897. 2898. 2899. 2900. 2901. 2902. 2903. 2904. 2905. 2906. 2907. 2908. 2909. 2910. 2911. 2912. 2913. 2914. 2915. 2916. 2917. 2918. 2919. 2920. 2921. 2922. 2923. 2924. 2925. 2926. 2927. 2928. 2929. 2930. 2931. 2932. 2933. 2934. 2935. 2936. 2937. 2938. 2939. 2940. 2941. 2942. 2943. 2944. 2945. 2946. 2947. 2948. 2949. 2950. 2951. 2952. 2953. 2954. 2955. 2956. 2957. 2958. 2959. 2960. 2961. 2962. 2963. 2964. 2965. 2966. 2967. 2968. 2969. 2970. 2971. 2972. 2973. 2974. 2975. 2976. 2977. 2978. 2979. 2980. 2981. 2982. 2983. 2984. 2985. 2986. 2987. 2988. 2989. 2990. 2991. 2992. 2993. 2994. 2995. 2996. 2997. 2998. 2999. 3000. 3001. 3002. 3003. 3004. 3005. 3006. 3007. 3008. 3009. 3010. 3011. 3012. 3013. 3014. 3015. 3016. 3017. 3018. 3019. 3020. 3021. 3022. 3023. 3024. 3025. 3026. 3027. 3028. 3029. 3030. 3031. 3032. 3033. 3034. 3035. 3036. 3037. 3038. 3039. 3040. 3041. 3042. 3043. 3044. 3045. 3046. 3047. 3048. 3049. 3050. 3051. 3052. 3053. 3054. 3055. 3056. 3057. 3058. 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3557. 3558. 3559. 3560. 3561. 3562. 3563. 3564. 3565. 3566. 3567. 3568. 3569. 3570. 3571. 3572. 3573. 3574. 3575. 3576. 3577. 3578. 3579. 3580. 3581. 3582. 3583. 3584. 3585. 3586. 3587. 3588. 3589. 3590. 3591. 3592. 3593. 3594. 3595. 3596. 3597. 3598. 3599. 3600. 3601. 3602. 3603. 3604. 3605. 3606. 3607. 3608. 3609. 3610. 3611. 3612



LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL—LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL—CHARITY IN ALL.

No. 109.

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## NEW MUSIC.

Songs,  
Pianoforte Pieces,  
Dance Music,  
Instruction Books.

2 Cases Checked Wince

VERY CHEAP.  
GEO. VAIL

"England Rules the Wave"  
HURRAH FOR OXFORD

OF COURSE we are all glad at the  
of the great International Boat  
and of course you will be glad to know

JOHNSON

Has received some of the novelties

HATS

Look at his window for proof,

Oxford took the lead in the race,  
Johnson

Takes the lead in the goods he

The largest stock in town of  
**NECKTIES,**  
**PAPER COLLAR**  
**PAPER FR**  
 At the sign of the  
**Big Straw B**  
 August 28.

**NEW GOODS**  
JUST OPENED AT THE  
**BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE**  
China Tea sets.  
Enamelled Toilet Sets.  
Cut and engraved Wines.  
Cut Champagne—cheap.  
Cheap Glass Preserves.  
Bird baths, Fountains, &c.  
Tobacco boxes,  
"Hens."  
Cracker Bowls.

Glass Preserves of all kinds are no  
in price than ever before. F. H.  
Belleville, Sept., 1869.

**WILSON'S**  
PERSPIRATION PROOF  
PAPER COLLARS

IN  
PROMENADE,  
COSMOPOLITAN,  
AND E  
G. C. HOLTON & C  
PLANTAGENET  
MINERAL WAT

CONTINUES to be the favourite  
people, in consequence of the qual-  
ity of Iodine, Iron, Magnesia, &  
it contains, as compared with other S  
and its superior medicinal combina-  
provisionally supplied. It is unusu-  
as a  
Tonic, Alterative, Laxative and L  
As a beverage it is at once cooling and  
ing. When arreated it takes the  
Soda Water and Seltzer. It is of im-  
mense value to ladies, and should be used by  
men of sedentary habits.

To get the genuine article from the S  
now 50 years in use ask for PLANTAG  
WATER at Hilden & Holden's.  
For sale by Charters & Webster,  
Yeomans & Co., J. H. Hamblly, Apol  
Hall, Hilden & Holden & Co., and at  
House, Belleville.  
Persons who undersigned agents w  
prompt attention.  
J. R. HODDEN, R. W. BOYD  
Manufacturers, Ont. 504-2 W  
July 10.

Pianoforte Pieces,  
Dance Music,  
Instruction Books,  
The latest Musical Publications received  
soon as issued.  
E. HARRIS  
Belleville, August 16th, 1869.  
**NEW ARRIVALS**  
**500 BBLs. SALE**  
At Simpson's New Wharf, also  
10 BALES COTTON BA

10 DALLS COTTON DA  
10 DALLS COTTON DA

2 Cases Checked Wince  
VERY CHEAP.  
GEO. VAN

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"England Rules the Wave"  
HURRAH FOR OXFORD  
OF COURSE we are all glad at the  
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and of course you will be glad to know  
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"Hens."  
Cracker Bowls.

Glass Preserves of all kinds are now  
in price than ever before.

Belleville, Sept., 1869.

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**To Merchants & Manufac**

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THE Subscriber would be that  
employment as a Book-keeper  
ALEX. CAMP  
Belleville, Sep. 3, 1869.

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**WILSON'S**

## PERSPIRATION PRO

**PAPER COLL**  
IN  
PROMENADE,  
COSMOPOLITAN,  
AND E  
G. C. HOLTON & C

PLANTAGENET  
MUNICIPAL WATER

CONTINUES to be the favourite with the people, in consequence of the quality of its Iodine, Iron, Magnesia, &c. it contains, as compared with other Soda Waters, and its superior medicinal combination, is abundantly and providentially supplied. It is usually taken as a Tonic, Alterative, Laxative, and Diuretic. As a beverage it is at once cooling and refreshing. When aerated it takes the name of Soda Water and Seltzer. It is of much service to ladies, and should be used by men of sedentary habits.

To get the genuine article from the S  
now 50 years in use ask for PLANTA6

WATER, at Hotels and Druggists.  
For sale by Charters & Webster,  
Yeomans & Co., J. H. Hambly, Apoth.

Hall, J. C. Holden & Co., and at the  
House, Belleville.

Orders to the undersigned agents will  
prompt attention.  
R. J. RODDEN, R. W. BOYD  
Plantagenet, Ont. Mus  
July 10. 59d v2

**Carratracca Water**  
Fresh from the celebrated  
**Carratracca Mineral Sp**  
PLANTAGENET, ONTARIO.

**H**IGHLY recommended by the  
Faculty in all diseases of the Stomach  
and Bowels, more particularly in the  
diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Gout  
and all Skin diseases.

For sale by all the principal Hotels

Wholesale and retail by Charters & W  
L. W. Yeomans & Co., E. Chandle  
Hedges & Co., G. G. B.

Don't fail to enquire for CARRATE  
WATER. One trial will convince the  
scrupulous.



## Latest by Telegraph.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

## INDIA.

LONDON, September 7.—Despatches from India state that half of the Municipal Council of Saigon, in Cochinchina, is hereafter to be chosen from the French and American born in the country, while native Annamese and Chinese are made eligible to the Council.

Despatches received from Alexandria report that the cotton crop in the interior of Egypt is excellent in quality and quantity.

## DEFEAT OF CARLISTS.

MADRID, September 7.—Reports at the head of a band of thirty Carlists, were yesterday defeated by a body of the national troops, near the city of Girona. Reports further escaped and sent to the mountains, but many of his men were captured. This is the last Carlist band known to be on Spanish soil. It is reported there are 400 Carlists at Perpignan, on the French border, ready to enter Spain. The Government has taken measures to prevent such entry.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Cotton, upland 13 1/2; Orleans, 13 1/2 to 13 3/4; sales 5000 bales, of which 1500 were taken for exports and speculation. Flour, 35c; corn, 25c; California wheat 11s 3d; red western, 5s 10d to 10s.

## News Condensed.

—Deaths in Montreal last week, 110.  
—Prince Arthur had a grand reception at St. John, N. B., yesterday.  
—Mr. Dallas has resigned his position as Chamber of the Bank of Commerce.  
—One New England patent medicine manufacturer makes claims that his daily medicine cures all diseases.  
—Irishmen Young says that it is necessary for sick babies to herb tea and faith.  
—The Canadian Treasurer received \$95,500 a year in fees.  
—The Indians beat the best twelve of Montreal at Lacrosse, on Saturday.  
—Prince Arthur is expected in Quebec on the 10th inst.  
—The 'Advertiser' says a new Conservative paper is to be started in London.  
—The 'Chatham' 'Planet' wants the Hon. Mr. Howe to be Governor of the North West.  
—It is believed that Dr. Livingston is detained by the King of Camero, Africa, and an English expedition to release him is talked of.  
—Snow fell in New York on Wednesday—It has been no more talk of the 'hyperborean regions of Canada' after that.  
—It is proposed by a British Company to establish a regular line of steamships between Naples and New York.  
—Hoe, Melville Cameron is going to be a candidate for North Lanark, when Mr. McDougall goes west.  
—200 delegates attended the Canada Temperance Convention which commenced proceedings yesterday in Toronto.  
—Deater made \$2,140 to road wagon, driven by Mr. Bonner, on Tuesday. The wagon and driver weighed 210 pounds and the driver 150.  
—Taylor Bow, of St. Louis, who died the other day, had \$117,000 insurance on his life. Not a word for the family.  
—Washington College, Virginia, is to educate men for journalists. It can't be done outside of a regular apprenticeship.  
—A Springfield, Mass. paper, contains an advertisement for a grove, clothing 'No woman's right woman wanted'.  
—Thomas Curtis says gruffly 'America, because of its corruption, is going as fast as it can toward hell'.  
—The American Spirituality are trying to summon Byron's spirit to induce it to inform them of the truth or falsity of Mr. Bow's charges. Up to this time Byron doesn't seem to be there.  
—R. Trotter, of Owen Sound, has a bill of Early Rice potatoes, on which he is growing where the ground is, and no telling how many under. They are all from a single eye which was planted.

—Mr. Mackie, of Melbourne, has patented a process for the extraction of metallic copper from silver from their ores. By this process sulphate of soda is also made, and the surplus sulphur in the ore can be converted into sulphuric acid.

—The United States debt has been reduced \$5,000,000 during the month of August, and the huge sum of \$40,000,000 is the sum of the month last.

—Our neighbors may be proud of such a rapid downward progress of their enormous obligations.

—There is great activity in the sawed lumber trade in Ottawa. About 40,000 feet are now piled at the mills. In addition to this, about 40,000 feet of sawed lumber have been shipped from Ottawa to the States this season, commencing in May and ending Aug. 31.

—If one is to believe the 'Telegraph', there are a very many lot of people in Toronto. The 'Telegraph' says:—'We have a class of so-called public men and pretended patriots among us, who rush invariably forward when a public cause is taken up, at which they expect to make some figure. They are ready to put down their names for any amount of a guarantee fund, but in reality expect to see their other folk paying up at the proper time altogether, or they give those who have to see to the footing up of the bill more trouble in collecting the subscriptions than the subscription itself is worth.'

When you are at the Post Office STEP INTO CLARKE'S NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE.

And see if they can't fit you Cheaper THAN ANY BODY ELSE.

—The Stock fell low, stylish and serviceable.

R. M. CLARKE & SON.

TRUNKS sold at cost.

August 26, 1890.

205

LOST.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM containing

A Family Pictures. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber.

A. PONTON.

Belleville, Sept. 4th, 1890.

105

## COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

Belleville, Sept. 8.

Greenbacks buying at 74.

Bank of Upper Canada Bill, 73 1/2.

Royal Canadian Bank, 73 1/2.

Silver buying at 84.

Selling at 84 1/2.

(Gold opened at 137; closed at 139 1/2.)

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTERVIEWER OFFICE.

Belleville, Sept. 8, 1890.

Wheat—Would bring the 10 to 10 1/2.

Barley—Would bring the 10 to 10 1/2.

Peas—Would bring the 10 to 10 1/2.

Beans—Would bring the 10 to 10 1/2.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, as well as its establishment as an unobtainable remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Diarrhoea, of the Throat, Stomach and Lung, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which, though medical authority has pronounced to be an incurable disease, and, therefore, have used this remedy, and know its value; those who have had this remedy made a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the most.

THE REV. JACOB SCHERER.

well known and much respected among the German population of this country, writes as follows:

HAVEN, Pa., Feb. 16, 1890.

Mein Herr W. F. Wistar & Son, Boston.

Dear Sir:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—I

afford me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters appeared to be in a delicate, and ill, and before she had taken the first dose of it, she was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. I would, however, caution the public against imitations, because there is a good deal of apocryphal 'Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry' about the country.

JACOB SCHERER.

\*By genuine well signed 'D. DUTTS' on wrapper.

Prepared by Wm. F. Wistar & Son, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

Grace's Celebrated Nerve.

From Mr. JAMES CURRIE, of AMHERST, MASS.

'I was afflicted with a severe form of one of my nerves, and tried many remedies without success. My friends induced me to apply your Nerve. In two days it extracted the inflammation from my nerve, so as to enable me to resume my work. I can almost say that the nerve worked this magic for it effected a cure without leaving a scar. I unhesitatingly pronounce 'Grace's Nerve' an excellent remedy, and do not doubt it will be appreciated throughout the land.'

JOHN J. B. PLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 8, 1890.

104-11

STRAYED.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, a Black and White Cow, one broken horn, and the other horn sawed off. Finder of the Cow will be suitably rewarded, by returning her to the Subscriber.

JOHN J. B. PLINT.

Belleville, Sept. 8, 1890.

104-11

GENTLEMEN,

TWEEDS.

Beautiful Patterns in Tweeds.

New Style Tweeds for Tailors.

Beautiful Mixtures for Suits.

Strong Patterns for Boys—Very Cheap.

Neckties.

Beautiful Patterns in Neckties.

Strong Patterns for Boys—Very Cheap.

Neckties.

Beautiful Patterns in Neckties.



















THE "DAILY NEWS"  
\$6.00 per Annum, in advance.  
JOHN LOVELL  
Printer and Publisher



1900



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

**BELLEVALLE STATION.**  
Morning Express going West, 8:20 A. M.  
Evening Express going West, 6:50 P. M.  
Night Train going West, 11:20 P. M.  
Morning Express going East, 11:30 A. M.  
Night Express going East, 12:30 A. M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6:30 A. M.

**Montreal Times.**

## Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVALLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10.

**THE COLLECTOR ELECTION.**—Returns have been received which show that Anshul's election for Collector, Nova Scotia, is certain. He will probably be elected by three hundred majority. Thus the Union triumphs.

**WITCHES.**—Leeds has an old witch named Barnes, to whom several respectable and wealthy families of the city go to have their troubles settled. The *Recorder* is after her and her witcheries with hammer and tongs, and will soon bring them to grief.

**49TH BATTALION.**—This fine Battalion under command of Lt. Col. Brown, will perform their annual drill next week. The Battalion will be encamped on the farm of Dr. Gilbert, Esq., Front of Sidney, tents from the Military Department being arranged for the purpose. The inspection will take place on Saturday the 18th, when it is expected that in addition to the District Staff Officers the Adjutant-General will be present. We believe there will be a full muster.

**DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—The Toronto *Telegraph* learns that the difficulties connected with this Company have been settled, and that the putting up of the wires will shortly be resumed. Mr. Beave, who has spearheaded the objection to the Company, has accepted the contract, and new and satisfactory arrangements have been made. Competition in telegraphy will be of benefit to the public, and it is to be hoped that no further difficulties are being made, they will be of such a character as to obtain public confidence.

**CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The second annual meeting of the Canada Medical Association was opened in Toronto yesterday. A large number of delegates were present. Those from Belleville, were Mr. R. Holden and Dr. J. Potts. Dr. Workman read the address of welcome, and after lunch, Hon. Dr. Tupper, the President, delivered the opening address. The afternoon session thereafter, was principally occupied in discussing the question of admitting members. The Association is evidently a very exclusive affair, judging from the manner in which it taboos even the oldest and best of its practitioners in the Province. It wouldn't elect Dr. Lizar of Toronto, or Dr. Clark of Quebec, because in their practice, they consulted with homopaths.

**O'HARRA'S BOSTON THEATRE** played again last evening to a comfortably filled house. The opening play was "The Three Peppers." All rendered their characters in a creditable manner. Mrs. Frank O'Hara as "Lucretia Borgia" was good. It is seldom we find one who is so full in all lines of theatrical business, either in tragedy or comedy she is perfectly at home. Mr. E. H. Brink as "Gennaro," truly delineated the character, and his remorse in finding his wife had slain his mother was given of capital acting. The face of the "Three Peppers" was well done. Geo. A. Hill as usual playing his Irish character of "Joe Flannery"—nothing new here to be said of Hill, then that as an Irishman he is *par excellence*. Mr. Bond in his old man is worth seeing. The company continue for the rest of the week. To-night the opening play is "The Lady of Lyons." Mrs. O'Hara sustained the character of "Pauline" and Mr. E. H. Brink that of "Claude Melnotte." The face is "An object of interest," in which Mr. Hill appears as "Barney O'Dwyer," and Mrs. Frank O'Hara as "Fanny Dribble." Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant evening should go and see them.

**NEW INCIDENTS.**—The following incidents are quoted: A. Wall, Montreal; D. McDonald, Beaufort; Wm. Fairweather, Godman; John Maguire, Berlin; Jas. Thomas, Montreal; F. P. Pettit, Belleville; Geo. Finkle, Belleville; W. Egards, and Clarkson, Nanapan; A. Gwynne, London; F. Peters, London; Alfred Bonner, Linwood; H. Comand, Guelph; W. C. Clappert, London; E. P. Doran, Warwick; R. Fink, Roul; Francis, Grey, Galt; F. J. Hall, London; Arthur, Perry, Galt; George Marland, Toronto; John E. Kestren, Uxbridge; J. H. Henderson, Belleville; John Bull, Belleville; T. Bellemeir, Rivers Du Loup; Charles S. Smith, Beaufort; George A. Hammet, Windsor; H. Constable, Ingersoll; Jas. Donald, Ingersoll; Geo. Andrew, Ottawa; John Howden, Peterboro; Jno. Edwards, Goulburn; Geo. A. Bailey, Thurlow; Geo. W. Smart, Lindsay; John P. Brown, Hamilton; W. Wilcock, Milton; E. J. Corey, Victoria; Isaac Lewis, Hamilton; Gordon McIntyre, Chatham.

Preparations are being made to receive Prince Arthur in Ottawa in a manner befitting his rank. Among other public arrangements there will be three steeple chases.

Five claimants are quarrelling for the possession of a man-of-war's boat lately found in excavating for a city sewer in Cleveland, Indiana, who dug it, the former of the job, the contractor, the owner of the vessel and the city.

The New York Times says: "Mr. Ross of Canada, who was reported as about to be the head of a new banking-house in London to be established by all the money-brokers who joined the London house of Morris, Blythe & Co. of this city."

## Militia Report.

We have received a copy of the "Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1898." It is a voluminous document, containing over 200 pages, and in addition to tabular statements of the various military organizations, contains the reports of the inspecting officers. The Report commences with a brief synopsis of the new Militia Act, and states that under that Act the enrolment of the Volunteer Militia has been highly satisfactory. In addition to the old corps previously in existence, several new ones have been added to the strength in parts of the country, where no local organization had previously existed.

An abstract of the state of the Volunteer Militia, shows that in Ontario the Cavalry Force consists of 692 rank and file; Field Batteries, 40; Garrison Artillery, 1,076; of which 441 belong to the Grand Trunk Brigade; Rifles and Infantry, 19,068, of which 567 are connected with the Grand Trunk force. In the Province of Quebec the Cavalry Force numbers 276; Field Batteries 100; Garrison Artillery, 1,159; Engineers, 184; Rifles and Infantry, 10,738, including 928 belonging to the Grand Trunk Brigade. In New Brunswick the Cavalry force numbers 318; Field Batteries, 79; Garrison Artillery, 464; Rifles and Infantry, 928. In Nova Scotia, there are neither Cavalry nor Field Batteries. The Garrison Artillery numbers 116; the Rifles and Infantry, 312. The total of all Arms in Ontario are, 21,816; Quebec, 12,637; New Brunswick, 1,789; Nova Scotia, 3,710.

The Minister of Militia thinks there is no doubt that the present total authorized number of active Militia will be raised and maintained by voluntary enrolment in the several Provinces, in proportion as the expenditure of the Government is increased. In Ontario the quota is said to be complete, and in the other Provinces the deficiencies are being rapidly filled.

Returns of the enrolment of the Reserve Militia are given, from which it appears there is a total force of 626,000 men follows. Ontario furnishes 315,322; Quebec, 215,216; New Brunswick, 55,922; Nova Scotia, 69,576.

The Militia Minister after a careful examination of the various reports, believes that the result of the drills and the encampments of 1898-99, as a first effort on one general plan, is "as satisfactory and highly successful."

During the year 2,000 circular tents composed, and 10,000 blankets have been procured and sent to the various provinces; the linen tents from England, and the poles, pins, mallets and blankets manufactured in Canada. These tents and blankets will be available for use by the Militia during the periods of annual camp, and we may say here, if the tent poles are of the same material as those used by the 15th Battalion when in camp this summer, it will be necessary before long to get new ones. There were many of swamp ash, of the most brittle character, which would hardly sustain the tents when dry, breaking easily under a heavy shower of rain.

Respecting the government of the volunteer force, the report does not conclude that perfection in the system has been reached, but very wisely states that it will always be difficult to frame rules and regulations of a general nature on one basis for the government of a volunteer force such as that organized in Canada, "but it is satisfactory to observe that during the past few years a large amount of practical experience has been acquired, and with this knowledge and the aid and patriotic desire of the volunteers themselves, further improvement seems little doubtful that a system will be reached, which will be within the necessities of the country, and be within the resources of the people."

The report further says: "Such a considerable Volunteer force in proportion to population as has been and is now being maintained, having its ramifications over a wide extent, indeed in every county and city, and having in its ranks representatives from every class of the community, is and must continue to be a subject of pride as regards the force at large, and the considerable sacrifices in time and money which have been made by both officers and men, entitle them to the thanks of the country, and to such concessions in the matter of pay, and obtaining a knowledge of the reach of Parliamentary appropriation."

It is gratifying to know that the number of Rifle Associations is "largely on the increase, and much attention is being devoted by the Volunteers in practice at the rifle, and obtaining a knowledge of the qualities of the improved rifle placed in their hands, thus creating an emulation and friendly strife between members of the same corps; competition of one corps against another, and the rivalry appearing as competitors at the several District and Provincial and finally at Dominion Association matches. To foster this spirit and afford encouragement to the men, a large number of iron targets have been procured and money grants made, in aid of the funds of the associations to be expended in prizes, the work thus begun is highly satisfactory results, and is worthy of further assistance."

Respecting Schools of Military Instruction, the report sets in addition to those previously in existence, Schools of Military Instruction for Infantry, have been opened at Halifax and St. John's. The former has the regiments of the line stationed there, and the latter, separate schools for Artillery and

Cavalry are now in successful operation in each of the cities of Montreal and Toronto. As an evidence of the success which has attended the opening of Schools of Military Instruction, it may be observed that some five years ago, when it was decided to examine the operations of the volunteer corps, and largely increase the number of men which had previously been under training, the chief obstacle to the raising of corps in rural parts, was the difficulty in obtaining local officers and instructors capable of commanding and drilling the men; to provide for this want the schools were established, and the result has shown that in every Regimental Division in Ontario and Quebec, where corps of active Militia are required, competent officers can now be found, and the question of instructors is no longer an impediment. Although many young men, the very best of whom these schools whose services cannot be made available as officers, yet, taken as a whole, the same economical and satisfactory result has been obtained in any other way, the very best of whom these schools have enabled the Department to advance steadily onward in securing a primary knowledge of drill in every part of the country. The time has perhaps arrived when a higher standard of instruction should be insisted on as regards applicants for admission to the schools, and in this view it is in contemplation to make the preliminary examinations before admission, as fair tests as to the possible fitness of officers for commissions in the Militia, should they obtain certificates. "We shall reserve reference to the tabular statements until a future issue."

**Domestic Rifle Association.**  
The first regular Match yesterday, was the Dominion of Canada Match; First prize \$200; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$50; 30 prizes at \$20 each; 40 at \$10; and 80 at \$5; to be competed for in two stages. The first stage took place yesterday, and from the result of this, the contestants in the second stage will be chosen. In the Provincial Match, which was fired yesterday, Ontario made 587, and Quebec 573. This Match was shot for by 15 competitors from each Province. In the Ontario team, the highest score was made by Sergeant Bailey, Q. O. R., who made 49; Lieut. Wastie, of the 7th Batt., scored 47; and Dr. Oronchyley, of Frankford, came next, scoring 46. The prize in this Match was a silver cup. The first prize to the highest aggregate score in prize money, may be selected by the winning Province, as represented by its Association. \$600 2nd and 3rd highest individuals \$300 3rd to second highest \$30 To next 20 highest, \$5 each \$200

The prize of \$600 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it will be afterwards offered for competition under conditions as may be determined upon by the Provincial Association, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

**Y. M. C. A.**  
The following were elected permanent officers of the Association:—Macdonald, President; R. C. Thomas, Vice-President; D. Wilson, L. L. D., do; J. R. Donald, do; D. W. Beattie, do; A. Mackenzie, Secretary; T. B. Whittemore, Assistant Secretary.

The remainder of the day's session on Thursday, was chiefly occupied in hearing the Reports from the various districts. We find in the *Globe's* report the following remarks from Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Belleville:—"Mr. Johnston, of Belleville, acknowledged that the institution of which he was a member had been in a state of inactivity. They had not done so much in the outward direction as he should like to be able to report, and was only a week ago that the old state of things had ended, and that new persons had thrown themselves heart and soul into the cause and were now about to commence a different style of existence for the future, therefore the prospects for the future might be said to be good on the whole. There was a large field of usefulness before them, and it would be quickly occupied. Next year he might almost venture to promise them they should have a good account to receive from Belleville."

**Belleville.**  
Belleville is a thriving island town, with a population of about 7000. It is delightfully situated on the Bay of Quinte at the mouth of the River Mait. Its water power is immense, and the land is fertile. It is one of the most important manufacturing centres in the Province, and at different points along the river manufactures are established, giving employment to large numbers, and contributing to the prosperity of the town. It is of the highest importance of the town, having direct communication with the principal markets of the United States and Canada, it bids fair to become one of the most thriving island towns in Ontario. Many of its buildings are exceedingly fine structures. Most of the Churches—Albert College, an institution under the control of the Episcopal Church, and Commercial Bank House, Montreal and Commercial Bank House, are fine structures. The town is large and handsome, streets, hotels, etc., and the surrounding country is fertile and productive. 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For particulars apply to  
J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,  
Canadian Express Office,  
Bellefleur.

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**DRAG SAWS.**  
A FEW new and improved self-feed  
Drag Saws, for sawing wood in the  
bush, for sale at the Victoria Foundry.  
W. H. WALLBRIDGE  
Victoria, B. C., Dec. 9, 1909.



## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

**BRILLIANT STATION.**  
Morning Express going West, 6.30 P. M.  
Evening Express going West, 7.30 P. M.  
Morning Express going East, 11.30 A. M.  
Evening Express going East, 12.30 P. M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday & Wednesday.

## Daily Intelligencer.

**BELLEVILLE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11.**  
**PUBLIC LANDS IN THE MARKET.**—We understand an agent has been found offering the public lands for sale in the following Townships: Elvies, Mader, Marston, Lake Tudor, Grimsborough, Cabot, Limerick and Wollaston, as mining lands under the "General Mining Act of 1867," at one dollar per acre, payable at the time of sale.

**ENLARGED.**—The Hamilton Evening Times comes out in a considerably enlarged form, and being clothed in a new dress presents a handsome appearance. It is gratifying to observe that the Times there is a good deal of cleverness, industry and ability manifested. It stands amongst the foremost of the Reform papers of the West, and it is gratifying to observe that its enterprise is amply rewarded. We wish it many years of continued prosperity.

**NEWFOUNDLAND IN THE MOUNTS.**—There is serious opposition in Newfoundland to the Union of that Province with the Dominion. Two wealthy merchants are carrying it to that extent that they have procured steamers for the special purpose of conveying Anti-Confederate speakers from place to place. What has caused this bitter feeling does not appear. Probably it is with a view of making better terms with the Dominion, and obtaining special concessions and advantages such as those received by Nova Scotia. If so, they may as well spare themselves the trouble and expense of the agitation, and let the Dominion Parliament will not commit the Nova Scotia blunder over again.

**O'HARRA'S COMPANY** performed last evening to a very fair house, and all who were present went away satisfied. Mrs. O'Harra, as Pauline, sustained the character well. Mr. Brink, as Claude Melante, performed admirably, and the repeated applause with which he was received showed that the audience appreciated him. G. A. Hill was capital as Col. Dumont, and Mr. Russell played the part of Beaumont. The "An Object of Interest" was well rendered, and it is here that the talents of the Company are brought to light. G. A. Hill and Mrs. O'Harra kept the audience in a state of suspense during the entire performance, while some of the other members of the troupe performed their parts well. Tonight the "Hidden Hand" will be put upon the stage, and it is expected that those who like the drama to go and see it.

**PROGRESS.**—Among the many signs of improvement which are visible in Belleville, not the least noticeable is the magnificent shop into which Messrs. Ritchie & Co. have moved, and which is especially fitted up for their extensive business. The building, which is unpretentious in appearance, but nevertheless substantial and roomy, was erected by Mr. James Gordon, who is the owner. It is three stories in height, 28 x 100 feet, and built of brick. The shop runs the whole length of the building, and with its handsome counters and its long rows of shelves full of goods, presents a fine appearance. The basement which is finished off in the same style, is occupied as a show room for all kinds of goods, and in addition to the floor is the show room, and in addition to the immense lights in front, is lighted by a very large lamp at the rear end, extending from the second floor to within a few feet of the roof, giving a splendid light, and adding much to the beauty of the building. The second floor is reached by a wide staircase, and is divided into a millinery shop and a carpet room. The millinery shop is now stocked with the largest variety of goods ever imported here. It is intended to add the dress making to the millinery business, thus making this department complete. The third floor is divided into three rooms, two for work rooms and the other for storing goods. The most noticeable feature, however, in the building, are the immense plates of glass in the front windows. Each window consists of one plate of great thickness, and is twelve feet long by nearly eight feet wide, containing no less than ninety square feet of the red glass. The plates are set in frames brought to Canada, and hauled inland. It may be said, the largest on the Continent, as far as has been ascertained by correspondence with the manufacturers. A gentleman passing the store last night, after going up and down two or three times, said to Mr. Ritchie, that he had never seen a window so large, and he was very much interested in it. He said that he had never seen a window so large, and he was very much interested in it. He said that he had never seen a window so large, and he was very much interested in it.

—The little Princess Felicia, said to be the smallest girl of her age on the continent, is still the great sensation in Paris. She is only fifty centimeters high. On her arrival in Paris she was immediately taken to the Empress, who put her into her work basket and carried her to the Empress's room. The girl was placed on Napoleon's writing-table, and she immediately began to read, and she was immediately taken to the Empress's room. The girl was placed on Napoleon's writing-table, and she immediately began to read, and she was immediately taken to the Empress's room.

## Coming to their Senses.

The announcement of the election of Mr. Archibald to the House of Commons by a large majority of 400, speaks volumes for the growth of the Union sentiment in Nova Scotia. Less than a year ago the whole Province was in a state of political excitement bordering on revolution. The Local Legislature was up in arms against the Act of Confederation, not more than two or three members daring to appear as its champions or defenders. The infection swept the entire Province, and it became a serious question whether open collision between the local and federal authorities would not take place at any moment. The feeling against the "damned Union" as the late posters termed it, ran high in the extreme. Ropes, Leagues and Association Leagues were organized in every village, town and city, and members of the Commons and of the Legislature, and other leading men took the stump and advocated force resistance to the Federal authority. We must confess the transformation scene has been of a much more sudden and complete character than any reasonable person could expect.

The defeat of the Union sentiment, which split the Ropes, and since his memorable election the whole thing has been gradually crumbling to pieces. The visit of His Excellency the Governor General and the tour of Prince Arthur, have contributed in a great measure to restore a better and more contented feeling amongst the people. The members who came to Parliament from that Province found themselves in a state of mind, and terrible fellows after all, particularly after they succeeded in obtaining concessions and advantages to which they had no right, and which should never have been given them. For to believe they would have accepted the situation, grudgingly perhaps, if those concessions had been denied them. The common relations which have been established between the old Provinces of Quebec and Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, have fostered and encouraged the growth of a more kindly and friendly spirit, and the interchange of those little courtesies which have taken place between the members of the press and of prominent individuals of both Provinces, have had a wonderful effect in reviving the Union sentiment. No better evidence of the growth of this sentiment could be given than the triumphant election of Mr. Archibald. It is to be hoped now that a better feeling will be established in the Maritime Provinces to work harmoniously and secure for those advantages which the full development of our vast resources must bring.

## Canada Medical Association.

This Association adjourned last evening, after adopting several reports relating to the profession. Dr. Clarke, of Guelph, was elected a member of the Association after all, though he declared he would consult with his colleagues, no matter what the decision of the Association would be. Dr. Wm. Hope, of Belleville, was also present, in addition to those reported in yesterday's paper. Charges were brought against Dr. Renshaw, and Dr. Bender, for publicly advertising themselves as specialists and curers of certain diseases. They were referred to a special Committee. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Tupper, of Halifax; Treasurer, Dr. Ross, of Montreal; General Secretary, Dr. David, of Montreal; Vice President, Ontario, Dr. Wm. Hope, of Belleville; Dr. De-lauro, Vice-President for Nova Scotia; Dr. W. J. Almon, Local Secretary; Dr. A. P. Reid, Vice-President for New Brunswick; Dr. W. H. Hargis, Local Secretary; Dr. Hamilton, Vice-President for Quebec; Dr. Laury, Local Secretary; Dr. Blanchet.

The next session of the Association will be held in Ottawa.

## Autumn Association.

The Autumn Association of Victoria College held its annual meeting in Montreal on the 9th inst. The proceedings were opened by a series of papers on interesting surgical cases being read, after which the following officers were elected for the year 1897-98:

President—R. Edmondson, M. D., Brockville, Ont.  
First Vice-President—George J. Potts, M. D., Belleville, Ont.  
Second Vice-President—J. P. Rottot, M. D., Montreal, Ont.  
Third Vice-President—J. Hornibrook, M. D.

Fourth Vice-President—J. Downing, M. D.  
Secretary—J. A. Mullen, M. D., Hamilton.  
Director on the part of the Province of Ontario: H. Tuck, M. D., M. R. C. S., M. D., J. E. Barrick, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng. L. R. C. P. L. Eng.

## The Governor-General Speaks Again!

On the 4th inst., at St. John, N. B., in response to the toast, "The health of the Governor-General of the Province of New Brunswick," Sir John Young said, that as the opportunity of the visit of the Governor-General is dying away, he looked for a speedy reconciliation of all parties. The advantage gained by the free trade consequent on the advantages conferred by the Zollverein during the last half century, are such results as to which the people of this Confederation are entitled to be proud. He praised the energy of the people, pointed to the resources of the country, and urged the adoption of a good system of education by which the people would be prepared for the future. He said that the people were appreciating all the advantages under a wise and safe government act, aided by all the

of peace, and by the good-fellowship of the United States, and led on by England, would grow to a prosperous, energetic, and God-fearing people.

## The Breach of Promise Case.

**VERDICT \$5,000.**  
The following telegram respecting the closing of this case in Montreal, is from the Globe:—  
Mr. Kerr closed for the defence, comparing the present action of the law brought against Pickwick by the widow Howell, whose advocate was the world renowned Sergeant Buford. The defendant in this case had already been the victim of a faithless wife, and a marriage ending in divorce. He was rough in speech and unpolished in manners as well as aged, yet the power of money had prevailed with the youthful plaintiff, and it was impossible not to perceive that the gliding of her matrimonial prospect had been the thing which had fascinated her. She had literally lost nothing except wealth and position in losing a husband a man old enough to be her father.

Mr. Devlin, to whom the Hon. Mr. Abbott had given address, placed the jury on the part of the prosecution. He characterized the defence as scandalous and calumnious, and sympathized with the position of the learned counsel thereof. He contended that defendant had cast aspersions upon the plaintiff's character and accused her of unworthy motives. The defendant to help him in his present defence had traded the memory of his former wife by producing the fact of his divorce from her. The plaintiff, while the plaintiff was engaged to defendant she had been in love with another man had totally failed to be supported by proof. It had been asserted in the plea that she had been engaged to other individuals, but why did they not bring witnesses to support such assertions, which were in direct contradiction to the solemn oath of Miss Grange.

His Honor, Mr. Justice Mondiel, in summing up said: "It was creditable to this community that such actions as the present were rare amongst us, but the feelings and honor of the female sex must be protected, for the marriage contract was a very basic of civilized society. The jury must not be carried away, however, by mere declamations on either side. They must look at facts. The defendant did not deny that he had given a promise of marriage, but if he had shown that he had afterwards been engaged to another woman, or was engaged to another woman, she would not be entitled to her sympathies. But such assertions must be supported by proof. The defendant had not established the fact of his engagement to another woman, but he afterwards had become reassured. It was then for the jury to enquire anything subsequently transpired to justify him in refusing to carry out his engagement with her. The attempt to prove that she had previously been engaged to Mr. Bokus or any other, or that she had loved another had totally failed. It was wrong in any country to put a bar upon the bringing of such actions. This was for the jury to judge as to the facts, and it would be for them to judge as to the amount of damages. To exactly measure these pecuniarily would be an impossibility, but His Honor was convinced that the gentlemen composing the jury would act conscientiously.

The jury then retired, and after being absent about three hours, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for \$5,000.

**ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.**—Be cheerful, but not giggles. Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember that God's eye is in every place, and His ear in every conversation. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage serious conversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; and do not go into valuable company without endeavouring to improve by the intercourse permitted you. Nothing is more unbecoming when one party of a company is engaged in profitable and interesting conversation, than that another party should be trifling and talking comparative nonsense to each other.

**SHORT CUT TO MISERY.**—Begin by fancying that no one cares for you, that you are of no use to anybody—a sort of nonentity in the household, where your place would not be missed, but easily supplied. Ponder on your want of beauty, and lack of talents to believe that no one will love a plain face, or think you agreeable because there are others more charming. Fancy that everyone who looks upon you makes a most unkind comparison which militates against you in favor of some one else. Imagine that every word said in jest is only meant to cover a deeper and more painful one that every article of wearing apparel you do not wear is criticised and ridiculed. Do all this, and your weary, morbid, and feeling will increase that in short time you will become one of the most miserable of human beings.

A gentleman posed the question, "The lady in a flippant manner said, 'You care me very much.'" The gentleman replied, "Quite so, when you are exclaimed, 'I care for you.'" Sanborn T. Wain, once told his audience in 1874, that the reason he was in San Francisco was that the following verse of Scripture had a great impression on him, viz: "If a man take to go a mile with him, go with him twice."

## News Condensed.

—Archbishop's majority is 400.  
—Bismarck's strike in Montreal continues.  
—The potato crop is below an average in Quebec.

—The 60th and 48th Battalions go out camp at Kingston on Monday.  
—The storm does not seem the sunshin. What a lovely day! every one says.

—It is rumored that the Merchants Bank will open an office in Foston.  
—The sale to be held for municipal purposes in Malton this year is 24 per cent on the £.

—A statement says Sir Narcisse Belian, LL.D., Governor of Quebec, has been offered a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.  
—They are making arrangements in Toronto to give a Ball to Prince Arthur. The Drill Band is to be prepared for the purpose.

—It is believed in England to call a man "a gentleman," with intention to bring him into contempt.  
—Solomon, the latest, applied for a new trial, on the ground that a newspaper had been handed to the jury during the trial, and was refused.

—It has been said that the difference between a carriage horse and a carriage wheel, is, that the one goes better when it is tired, and the other when it is new.  
—A lawyer who had a most absurd case submitted to him, on being asked if the action would lie, answered, "Yes, if the witness will be so, but not otherwise."

—A jealous wife in St. Louis cowardly her husband in the street the other day, tore his shirt button, and bit his arm, and now feels better.  
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**ONTARIO HALL.**  
A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.  
**O'HARRA'S BOSTON THEATRE, AND BRASS BAND.**  
**SATURDAY Evening, Sept. 11th.**  
The performance will commence with the beautiful Drama in Five Acts written by Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth for the N. Y. Lodge entitled the  
**HIDDEN HAND.**  
Or, Capitola and her Dog.  
In which Mrs. O'Harra introduces her celebrated  
**ACTING DOG "SANDY"**  
**MRS. FRANK O'HARRA**  
In her grand character of  
**"Capitola."**  
In consequence of the length and importance of this grand Drama, it will constitute the performance.

**"HOME AGAIN."**  
NEW  
**FALL GOODS**  
Opening at  
**Johnson's,**  
will enumerate by and by.  
Consignments Arriving Daily.  
ANY  
**NOVELTIES**  
He has seen, he has got them.  
**"Seeing is Believing."**  
You call, See, and you will Believe.  
Belleville, Sept. 11th, 1895. 113

When you are at the Post Office  
STEP INTO  
**CLARKE'S**  
**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**  
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE,  
And see if they can't fit you  
**Cheaper**  
THAN ANY BODY ELSE.  
The Stock laid new, stylish and serviceable.  
R. M. CLARKE & SON.  
Belleville, Sept. 11th, 1895. 98

**P. D. CONGER,**  
IS SHOWING NEW  
**FALL GOODS,**  
A CALL AND INSPECTION  
**SOLICITED.**  
Belleville, Aug. 31st, 1895.

**BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY.**  
TO RENT for a term of years,  
**Bridgewater Foundry,**  
Lately occupied by Mrs. Wm. GARRITT.  
Also for Sale.  
**Patterns and Tools.**  
The Foundry is situated in the Business together with the interest in the Business, and a person having some spare capital could do well with the Foundry, by adding one or two Iron Lathes for general work, Mill, Turning, Shaping, and other work.  
Apply to  
HILLA FLINT.  
Belleville, Sept. 7, 1895. 108-109-110

**L. M. CATHER,**  
Veterinary Surgeon,  
GRADUATE of the Ontario Veterinary College, Office—Front Street, above J. C. Holden & Co's Drug Store, Belleville. Veterinary Medicines always on hand. Horses examined as to soundness. Examination of Cattle, Smith, Prof. Buckland, Dr. Lizzard, and Dr. Newcombe, Toronto. Geo. Kemp, Esq., M. P., Dr. Kemp, Dr. Martin, John Connolly, Esq., Rector of St. Mary's, J. Threlkell, Esq., E. Gregory, Esq., Dr. Maguire, Esq., William Margah, Esq., of Lindsay.  
Belleville, Sept. 10, 1895. d1w 51st

**Horticultural Show,**  
PICKTON, Ont.  
**ON WEDNESDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER,**  
1895, the Summer Day of Quails will be on the above date, carry spectators from Belleville, Northampton, and Mill Point to Pickton and return for ONE FARE.  
R. P. DAVY.  
Belleville, Sept. 6th, 1895. Agent 110-111

**NEW MUSIC.**  
Songs,  
Pianoforte Pieces,  
Dance Music,  
Instruction Books, &c.  
The latest Musical Publications received as soon as issued.  
E. HARRISON.  
Belleville, August 16th, 1895. 894

**NEW ARRIVALS.**  
500 BBLs. SALT,  
At Simpson's New Wharf, also  
10 BALES COTTON BAGS,  
10 BALES DUNDAS COTTON,  
2 Cases Checked Winceys,  
VERY CHEAP.  
GEO. VAIR.  
**Milk, Milk.**  
**W. H. Vantassell**  
I thank for his numerous customers for their patronage for the last few years, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the business, and hopes to deserve their patronage in future.  
September 7. 108

**NEW GOODS,**  
JUST OPENED AT THE  
**BELLEVILLE CROCKERY STORE,**  
China Tea sets,  
107 pieces of China  
Cut and engraved Vases.  
Cut Champagne—cheap.  
Cherry Glass, Crystal, and  
Bird-baths, Fountains, &c.  
Glass boxes.  
Crockery Bowls.  
Glass Preserver of all kinds are now lower in price than ever before.  
F. H. ROUS.  
Belleville, Sept. 1895. 104

**WILSON'S**  
PERSPIRATION PROOF  
**PAPER COLLARS**  
IN  
PROMENADE,  
COSMOPOLITAN,  
AND ELITE.  
G. C. HOLTON & Co.

**PLANTAGENET**  
**MINERAL WATER,**  
CONTAINS to be the various salts of the people, in consequence of the discovery of Iodine, Iron, Magnesia, &c., it contains, as compared with other Springs, and its superior medicinal combination so plentifully supplied. It is unsurpassed.  
As a beverage it is of use cooling and healing. When served it takes the place of Soda Water and Seltzer. It is of much service to ladies, and should be used by gentle men of sedentary habits.  
For sale by Charles F. Watson, L. V. Yeomans & Co., J. H. Hamby, Apothecaries Holden & Co., C. B. Clark, Belleville, and the Dalhousie House, Belleville.  
Orders to the undersigned agents will have prompt attention.  
R. V. BODDEN.  
Belleville, Ont. 304 w22-23  
July 10.

**Carratraca Water,**  
Fresh from the celebrated  
**Carratraca Mineral Springs,**  
PLANTAGENET, ONTARIO.  
Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty in all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, more particularly Dyspepsia, diseases of the Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, Rheumatism, and all Skin diseases.  
For sale by the principal Hotels, also, wholesale and retail by Charles F. Watson, L. V. Yeomans & Co., E. Chandler, J. C. Holden & Co., C. B. Clark, Belleville, and the Dalhousie House, Belleville.  
Orders to the undersigned agents will have prompt attention.  
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Belleville, Ont. 304 w22-23  
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The Foundry is situated in the Business together with the interest in the Business, and a person having some spare capital could do well with the Foundry, by adding one or two Iron Lathes for general work, Mill, Turning, Shaping, and other work.  
Apply to  
HILLA FLINT.  
Belleville, Sept. 7, 1895. 108-109-110

**ORANGE CERTIFICATES**  
FOR SALE at the INTELLIGENCER Office  
In the Business Buildings, Front Street  
Belleville.











# Belleville Advertiser.

LAST THING ON HANCOCK IN THREE HUNDRED LITERATURE IN THREE HUNDRED CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 3.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1869.

No. 113.

## What Makes a Man?

A traitful soul, a loving mind,  
Full of affection for his kind;  
A spirit firm, erect and free,  
That never easily bends a knee;  
That will not let a feather's weight  
Of every chance for good or ill;  
That truly speaks from soul to great;  
That never makes a lie of his;  
That keeps the fether's wings;  
And lives the truth for his own sake;  
That works God, and his alone,  
And how no more than a man;  
And trembles at no tyrant's nod;  
A soul that fears no one but God;  
And that can smile at every foe;  
This is the soul that makes a man.

## What Makes a Woman?

Not duty done nor piety;  
Not jeweled hand, complexion fair;  
Not graceful form nor lovely tread;  
Not paint, nor curls, nor splendid hair;  
Not beauty, nor sparkling eyes;  
Not voice that lingers in the air;  
Not breath as sweet as angel's;  
Not gaily given, nor fabric fine;  
Not all the stores of nature's store;  
Not yet the blandishments of art;  
Not one, nor all of these combined,  
Can make one woman true, refined,  
To suit the sacred trust that gives;  
But that which in the market lies;  
These outward charms that please the sight  
Are sought after, but the heart is right.

## Down Among the Dead Men.

BENEATH THE ROLLING WAVES—LIFE UNDER  
WATER—THUNDER ON THE BOTTOM  
OF THE SEA—THE STORY OF A DETRIT  
DIVER.

(From the Detroit Advertiser & Tribune.)

It is a strange business, this diving.  
The danger fascinates some, but the peril is  
never for a moment lost sight of. I put  
on the helmet for the first time when I was  
ten years ago, and yet I never remember it  
without a feeling that it may be the last  
time I shall ever go down. Of course one  
has more confidence after a while, but there  
is something in being shut up in an armor  
weighed down with a hundred pounds and  
knowing that a little leak in your life pipe  
is your death, that no diver can ever get  
rid of. And I do not know that I should  
care to build the rocket, the mine, the  
the clear, blue sky, the gentle rain, the  
face of a fellow-man, after long hours among  
the fishes, makes you feel like one who has  
suddenly been drawn away from the grasp  
of death. I have had some narrow escapes  
while punning my strange profession,  
every diver has, or has been unusually  
lucky to escape them.

I think the most dangerous place I ever  
got into was going down to examine the  
gunner, "Comet," sunk off of Toledo, in  
working about the bottom. I got my air  
pipe coiled over a large silver from the  
stove hole, and could not reach it with  
my hands. Every time I sprang up to re-  
move the hose my tender would give me  
the "kick" of the line, and letting me fall  
back again. He did not understand his  
dual, and did not understand what my  
signal on the life line meant. It was two  
hours and a half before I was relieved, and  
there was a moment that I was looking  
to see the hose cut by the rugged  
wood. It is a strange feeling you have down  
there. You go walking over a vessel,  
clambering up her sides, peering here  
and there, and the feeling that you are  
alone makes you feel like a man.

Sometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly  
that she stands up on the bottom so trim  
and as neat as if she rode on the surface.  
Then you can go down into the cabin, up  
the stairs, walk all over her, just as easy  
as if she could float, were still dashing  
away before the breeze. Only it seems so  
quiet, so tomb-like; there are no waves  
down there—only a swaying back and  
forth of the water, and a sea-sawing of the  
ship. You hear nothing from above. The  
great fishes will swim swimming about, rub-  
bing their noses against your glass, and  
staring with a wonderful look into your  
eyes. The very stillness gives life a chill.  
You hear just a muffled, muffled sound,  
like the last notes of an organ, and you  
cannot help but think of dead men float-  
ing over and around you.

I have been down especially to rescue the  
bodies of those drowned. About four  
years ago the propeller "Buckley," belonging  
to the Northern Transportation Company,  
went down in the River St. Lawrence, in  
seventy-eight feet of water, and it was  
known that a mother and child were asleep  
in their stateroom at the time of her sink-  
ing. The father begged of me and offered  
me a good deal of money to take out the  
corpses, and though I dreaded the work,  
I at last consented. I walked down all over  
the wreck two or three times and knew just  
where the stateroom was. The door was  
fast locked, and I waited a good while  
before bursting it open.

Of course a dead person could not harm  
you, but even in life, they, on shore, with  
people around you, don't you know, with  
the sight and presence of a dead person  
feeling up solemn thoughts and nervous  
tremblings? I know how they would look,  
how they were floating around in the room,

and if the father hadn't been looking so  
wretched above, there was no money to  
tempt me in there. But, at last, I got a  
crowbar from forward, and, not letting  
myself think, gave the light down a blow  
that drove in. The water came rushing  
out, the vessel just then lurched over to-  
ward my side, and out they came, the  
woman first, her eyes wide open and her  
hair trailing behind, and in her left hand  
she held the hand of the child. I knew  
how they would look, but I screamed out  
and jumped back. Here came a fearful  
distorted, shivering, howl, hard death had  
been made, and the eyes looked, through  
the green water at me in a way that made  
my flesh creep. The child had died easily,  
its little white face given out no sign of  
terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the  
line to them and gave the signal to haul  
up and I felt as uneasy that I was not long  
in following. This is one of the drawbacks  
to my feeling of curiosity a diver might  
otherwise have: I never go down without  
the hatchway or cabin stairs without thinking  
of a great man floating about there. When  
the La Belle sank on St. Clair Lake the  
engineer was caught in the rushing water,  
and no trace ever found of his body. His  
wife came to me, hearing that I was to go  
to the wreck, and asked me to find the  
body if possible. I remembered this when  
I went down, and went groping  
through the engine room in momentary  
expectation of encountering the body.  
I looked up and saw a man's head at the  
end of a rope, and I started for the ladder  
to go up, when I felt something strike my  
helmet and give way, and a chill went  
dancing over me as I thought the dead  
body was at hand. But, on reaching up,  
I found that I had run against the first  
end of which was hanging down, and the  
what I dreamed was still hidden beyond  
my sight.

A diver does not like to go down more  
than he does to come up, and it is at that  
depth the pressure is painful, and there is  
danger of internal injury. I can stay there  
five or six hours at a time at a hundred and  
twenty feet, and do a good deal  
of hard work. In the waters of Lake Erie  
the diver can reach the bottom forty feet  
away, but the other lack will across a  
vessel not ten feet from you.

Up here you seldom think of accident or  
death, but a hundred feet of water dashing  
over your head would set you to thinking.  
A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak  
in your hose, a careless action on the part  
of your tender, and the weight of a mountain  
would press the life out of you before you  
could make a move. And you may float  
your pipe or line yourself, and in your haste  
bring on what you dread. I often got my  
hose around a stair or rail, and though I  
am not called cowardly, and generally re-  
sist it without much trouble, the bare  
idea of what a sudden thing would do to  
the cloth of death of my throat makes a cold  
sweat start from every pore.

How to BREATHE AT THE POST OFFICE.—  
Probably no person unless it be an editor,  
has a more disagreeable business than the  
postmaster. The thousand and one useless  
and foolish questions, the miles of wholly  
unnecessary travel, the subings and vi-  
perations which fall to the lot of whoever  
is so unfortunate as to be behind the boxes  
are only known and appreciated by those  
who follow. The following, from the pen of Josh  
Billings, should be borne in mind every time  
you go to the Post Office. It is a curious  
sarcasm and a rebuke upon every man per-  
son.—When you call at the office for your  
mail, and the Post Master hands it out  
ask him if that is all. If you ask for the  
mail, and he tells you there is none, tell  
him there ought to be, then go home and  
ask the rest of the family to inquire at  
different times during the day. Don't bring  
your mail to the office until the mail  
is closed, then curse the Post Master for  
not informing the family and putting your  
letter in. When you want a stamp on  
your letter, tell the Post Master to put it  
on; if he doesn't like it, you kick him. In  
case you put it on yourself, ask it in a  
small, long enough to remove the mucilage,  
and it will stick until it is dry. Be sure  
you ask the Post Master to credit you with  
stamps, and if he has any accommodation  
about him at all he will do it. If you  
have a box, stand at it and don't let  
him hand out your mail; it makes him  
feel good, especially if he is waiting on  
some one else. If you don't get the  
letter, you expect, curse the Post Master.

TO PLEASE IN CONVERSATION.—A man  
may be very elegant, sprightly, eloquent and  
very interesting, to a great extent and yet  
not please; while another without wit,  
elegance, eloquence, sprightliness, or much  
anecdote will win the admiration of the  
first one excites admiration without  
touching the heart—he talks for himself  
only, and seldom allows anyone manages to be  
very kind and is not tolerated easily by  
other one is humble—thinks well of others,  
and little of himself. Remember in conversing  
always to listen to others with complicity.

## TO THE WEST,

VIA  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

TICKETS issued to all parts; fewer changes  
of cars to the principal cities of the  
West than by any other route.  
Pass purchasing tickets at the station  
save the trouble and annoyance of re-  
loading baggage in Toronto.  
American money taken at par for all  
Western Tickets. W. C. NUNN,  
Agent.  
Belleville, April 28, 1869. 30741

## 1869. COAL. 1869.

BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.

OFFICE—DUNDAS STREET.

THE subscribers have to hand a cargo of  
pure No. 1 Humberston Coal,  
FOR BLACKSMITHS,  
Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part  
of the town.  
Water Limb, fresh ground, by the ton or  
barrel, just received. FOSTER & NEAL  
Belleville, June 30, 1869.

## Just Received,

A prime lot of

Sugar Cured Hams

And Bacon.

AT  
A. SHEARING'S

GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets.

With A. FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

## FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT in Bags,

AMERICAN do in Barrels.

ALL KINDS

Farm Seeds.

SEED GRAIN,

FLOUR, RICE, FEED, &c., &c.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

Corner Street.

Belleville, March 10th, 1869.

## DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,

Capt. FRANK CROMBIE.

LEAVES BELLEVILLE EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted)  
FOR MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY  
MORNING, and SATURDAY & ONE OTHER, A. M.,  
for Picton, Kingston, and intermediate ports.  
Returning, leaves Kingston every afternoon, (Sun-  
days excepted) at 2.30 o'clock.

FARE.

From Belleville to Kingston, Col. \$1.50

From Belleville to Picton, Col. \$1.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$2.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$2.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$3.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$3.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$4.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$4.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$5.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$5.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$6.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$6.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$7.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$7.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$8.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$8.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$9.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$9.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$10.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$10.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$11.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$11.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$12.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$12.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$13.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$13.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$14.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$14.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$15.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$15.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$16.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$16.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$17.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$17.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$18.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$18.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$19.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$19.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$20.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$20.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$21.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$21.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$22.00

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$22.50

From Belleville to Kingston and Picton, Col. \$23.00

## GOOD CROPS & GOOD PRICES.

AUTUMN, 1869.

A Large and Varied Stock of

NEW STYLE

FURNITURE!

AT

G. S. TICKELL'S Warerooms,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The reputation of the Furniture has been

established. The price cannot be beaten.

Particulars of the stock, and the names of the

Partners and others who intend purchasing

will be sent, therefore, by call and examine.

N. B.—Furnishings furnished completely on

the most reasonable terms.

Belleville, September 3rd, 1869. 104

## THE "QUEEN"

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Having complied with the Act Vic. 31,

cap. xviii, by a CASH DEPOSIT

with the Minister of Finance, to now pre-

pared to

ACCEPT ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

LIFE RISKS

Will be taken on terms that will compare

favorably with the best.

CAPITAL, ————— \$2,000,000.00

OFFICE—Queen's Buildings, Liver-

pool and Manchester Street, London.

CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange

Buildings, Montreal.

Resident Secretary, Esq. Chairman,

Henry Thomas, Esq., Hon. James Ferrier, and

David Thomas, Esq. (for Department).

Resident Secretary, Esq. Chairman,

A. MCKENZIE FORBES,

118, St. James Street, Montreal.

Merchants' Exchange, Montreal.

August 3, 1868.

## MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO

A. Fletcher & Co., Agents,

Prepared to take HULL and CARGO

RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Liberal and prompt settlements of all

claims for losses incurred.

Belleville, May 9, 1869.

## Are You Insured?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and

Marine Insurance Company, are pre-

pared to effect risks in both branches, through

their Agent, A. WEBSTER, on the most

favorable terms.

All claims promptly settled.

Office—In Charters & Webster's Drug

Store, Belleville, June 21, 1867. 43d 17wly

## REMOVAL

TO THE

NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg,

BEARS to announce that he has removed

to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the

OLD STORE, ST. PAUL STREET,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be

happy to sell all his old customers and the

public generally, and exhibit to the most

selected and best assorted stocks of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

CHAINS, JEWELRY,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons,

&c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

All goods warranted what they are re-

spectively to be.

Orders of jobbing and repairing done

promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchas-

ing.

H. ROSENBERG,

Belleville, Sep. 1868. 123 4 23 1/2

## Omnibus and Livery Depot.

BRIDGE STREET, BELLEVILLE.

WALTER FANNING, — Proprietor.

In returning thanks to the public for the

liberal patronage received since commencing

business, Mr. Fanning begs to an-

nounce that he has largely increased his

facilities for business, and now possesses one

of the finest and most complete equipage

in the Province.

BACKS of the latest style and excellent

finish have been purchased at great expense,

and can be obtained at all hours, by the trip

or hour.

Orders to send from all the trains to

any part of the town at reasonable rates.

This Department is supplied

with the best horses and turn-outs to be

found in the country. Careful drivers

and drivers are on hand.

Office—Bridge Street, next the Post Office.

Belleville, Dec. 13, 1868. 102 41

## DANIEL C. GUNN,

SHIPPING AND

GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Respectfully refers to Lake Ontario

Navigation Company, Oswego, N. Y.,

Bank, Oswego, First National Bank, Os-

wego, Second National Bank, Oswego, Os-

wego, Oswego, N. Y., Oswego, Oswego, Os-

wego, Oswego, N. Y., Oswego, Oswego, Os-

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wego, Oswego, N. Y., Oswego, Oswego, Os-

wego, Oswego, N. Y., Oswego, Oswego, Os-











## Legend of a Musketeer.

Mark Twain tells the following story related to a fellow traveler, who, being haunted by his timidity, said he had never been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne's musket for his father.

"You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use to the farm, because I wasn't big enough to shoot a musket. The old man wanted me to shoot the old musket sometimes, but I was afraid. One day though I got her down, and so I took her to the third man, and asked him how to load her, because it was out in the field. He said: 'Do you see those marks on the stalk—' an X and a V on each side of the Queen's Crown. Well that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load!'

"But how much powder?"

"Oh, says he, it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

"So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had some enough to know that, and started out. I levelled her at a great mark black birds; but every time I went to pull the trigger, I shut my eyes and winked, I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up at the house, and there was the old man resting on the porch."

"Then out hailing have ye?"

"Yes sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir—didn't shoot her off—was afraid she would kick, (I knew blamed well she would)!"

"Glad that gun!" the old man said, as was as sin."

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and began to drop back out of danger. And the next morning I heard the earthquake, and heard the Queen Anne whirling and over in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and hands on his jaw, and the back of his head in the air, looking like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches and his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for three days. Cholera, nor nothing else, can scare me the way I was scared that time."

FAN FLIRT.—For the information of our fair lady readers we publish the following saying of a Londoner, recently adopted by the bean monde.

Fan fat, I am independent.

Fan slow, I am engaged.

Fan with the right hand in front of the face, Come on.

Fan with the left hand in front of the face, Leave me.

Open and shut, Kiss me.

Open wide, Love.

Open half, Friendship.

Shut, Hate.

Swing the fan, Can I see you home?

Fan by the right cheek, Yes.

Fan by the left cheek, No.

To carry in the left hand, Desirous of becoming acquainted.

Carry with the handle to your lips, I will write you.

A LONDONER. "Bosh!"—On a certain part of the Divinal and Syke line (no matter where) there is a little hut whose tenant considered it no crime to add to his gains by supplying the navies with "w" drop on the sly." One evening six of them adjourned to this spot to have a "refresher" after the labors of the day. However, they were not likely to "exceed in their cups" as all the money in their possession was one shilling. Whisky to that amount was at once called for, and soon placed on the table. The shilling being handed to the landlord, he dropped into the pocket of a vest that was hanging inside the room, and then disappeared. He had scarcely gone when up jumped a navvy, quietly took the shilling from the vest pocket, and, having ordered a second supply of the nappy, tendered the same coin to the unsuspecting host. The other four, each in turn, played off the same trick on their poor victim, and when the sixth had dropped into the pocket the sixth shilling (as he supposed) and heard no tinkling sound, that he discovered how egregiously he had been "done." Let it be remembered to the credit of the six worthies that when they came round they paid up honestly.

Grimaldi was once kissed at Sadler's Wells, after singing his celebrated comic song "Tippity-winked," and he appealed to the audience:—"He had just kissed me," frowned, sneezed, choked, gasped, cried, grined, grinned, bellowed; he had done all that could be done by brow, chin, cheeks, eyes, nose and mouth, and what more did they want? "Why we want," wailed a loud voice from the pit, "we want a new feature!"

An individual the other day went to one of the drug stores in Boston and asked for a pip of whiskey, claiming that he wanted to put it upon some roots for medicine. He obtained the whiskey, and immediately placed the bottle to his lips and inhaled a grown person's dose of the ardent. The drug clerk remonstrated with the customer for his duplicity, and was informed that it was for the roots of his tongue that he desired the whiskey.

## THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

## THE ONLY LADIES BOOK IN AMERICA.

## GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK

FOR 1869.

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To the Editor of the Daily Telegraph.

### Canada Medical Association.

You have unwittingly, doubtless, been the means of publishing in your Saturday's issue, a gross slander against Dr. Clark of Ontario, as well as to his professional character, as an honorable and enlightened practitioner of Medicine, that this charge or insinuation, made no doubt, with the object in view of placing before the public a matter of importance in which is involved a matter of compromise or change of opinion among our leading medical gentlemen of the regular profession, in reference to Homoeopathy and Eclecticism. No Sir, there is no change in the public mind respecting these would be Doctors. The more education advances, the more enlightened the community, and the better able are they to judge and to discriminate between ignorance and bona-fide knowledge. It is, Sir, well known fact among the regular profession that nine tenths of the ailments to which mankind are subject, arise, not from the exercise of good common sense, need no other remedial measures than that of the command of every person, namely regular diet, cleanliness and other sanitary measures, for complete restoration to health, and that many of the boasted cures attributed to the skill of the Homoeopath, Eclectic, or even the regular Physician, are cures that nature, aided by common good sense, in attending to these necessary and simple measures, would have effected for itself. I fear that a great deal more, and particularly if necessary, but having been obliged to detail minutely the facts of this case for the honor of the Canada Medical Association, as well for Dr. Clark, I fear that I have trespassed already too much, and will therefore bring this to a close, for publishing which accept my thanks.

### TO THE WEST,

VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

Tickets issued to all parts; fewer changes of cars to the principal cities of the West than by any other route. Parties purchasing tickets at the station save the trouble and annoyance of reeking baggage in Toronto, &c. American money taken at par for all Western Tickets. W. C. NUNN, Agent, Belleville, April 23, 1869. 2071

### 1869. COAL. 1869.

### BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.

OFFICE DUNDAS STREET, Kingston Road.

### FOR BLACKSMITHS.

The subscribers have to hand a cargo of pure No. 1. Blacksmiths' Coal, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town. Water Lime, fresh ground, by the ton or barrel, just received. FOSTER & NEAL, Belleville, June 30, 1869.

### Just Received.

A prime lot of

### Sugar Cured Hams

### And Bacon.

BY A. SHEARING'S, Groceries & Liquor Store, Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

With A. FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

Belleville, March 10, 1869.

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### GOOD CROPS & GOOD PRICES, AUTUMN, 1869.

### A Large and Varied Stock of NEW STYLE

### FURNITURE!

AT G. S. TICKELL'S Warerooms,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

The reputation of the Furniture has been established. The prices can be beaten. Farmers and others who intend purchasing will do well, therefore, to call and examine. N. B. - Furniture taken to all parts of the most reasonable terms. Belleville, September 3rd, 1869. 104

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### Montreal Business Directory.

W. W. STUART, COMMISSIONER

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Price \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post-paid.

INTELLIGENCER BUILDING  
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE

*Practical and Analytical Chemistry*  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ists. \$6 00 per Annum, in adv  
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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
 Nov. 20, 1901. About 101 May.  
 Germany, 1901. 1901.  
 North African, 1901. 1901.  
 Europe, 1901. 1901.  
 Cattle from Belleville to Glasgow, -- 450  
 Intermediate, -- 20  
 Hierarchy, -- 20  
 An excellent specimen of Hierarchy carried on each vessel.  
 Berlin not secure, still paid for.  
 For particulars apply to  
 J. W. THOMPSON, Agent,  
 Canadian Express Office,  
 BELLEVILLE.

## DRAG SAWS.

A FEW new and improved selffeed  
 Drag Saws, for sawing wood in  
 bush, for sale at the Victoria Foundry,  
 W. H. WALLBRIDGE,  
 Belleville, Dec. 24, 1898.















[illegible]



## Red River News.

The *Nor. Water*, August 24th, has arrived. Mr. Shaw, superintendent of the road has asked for a large number of men to work upon the Lake of the Woods section of the Red River and Lake Superior Road. The wages he offers are \$4 sterling per month, and board.

The late rains have damaged the grain crops by throwing them down in some portions of the settlement, especially along the Red River, below town. Never before have the crops looked better since they have this summer, and as in many instances the wheat has attained from five to six inches to six feet in height, with heavy, well filled heads, it is little wonder that some has been thrown down. The damage is not great, however, and in all probability there will be little loss in grain, but the reaping will be more troublesome.

We note the arrival of Colonel Stoughton Dennis, *P. E. S.* This gentleman is appointed to take charge of the public survey of this Territory. He has taken the lower part of the Larsen Building for his office, and expects to proceed to the location of his meridional and astronomic observations immediately. The rectangular or American system of survey will be adopted by him with, however, some important modifications, the particulars of which will no doubt soon be made public.

## A Heavy Loss Promptly Paid.

(By the Commercial Advertiser.)

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London, England, had the enormous sum of \$814,000 at risk in the Patterson Store, which was destroyed by a great Philadelphia Whisky fire. The policies were granted through the United States branch of the Company.

The Committee appointed by all the Underwriters interested in that fire completed the adjustment of the loss, and paid for losses on the 1st inst. The amount assessed on the "Imperial policies" was \$250,000, which sum was thereupon immediately paid to the assured by that Company.

Free insurance companies have been called upon to pay losses to the amount of a quarter of a million of dollars, resulting of a single fire. We do not remember that to heavy a disaster was ever sustained at one fall swoop by an American company. That the extraordinary loss was adjusted with so little delay, without litigation or dispute, and paid immediately the amount was ascertained, affords certainly the most satisfactory evidence of the great financial ability and resources of the "Imperial" company, as well as of the prompt and honorable system of dealing with their customers. The capital and cash accumulation of the company amounts to over eight million dollars, in gold.

## Grain Speculators.

The following description of a grain speculator is of course a libel on the bulls and bears as a body, though it must be admitted that the picture has originals in all the leading grain markets:

He has travelled this wide world over; done everything for a living, always has money and a diamond ring, and is always a child of nature for any consideration. He is first seen seated in an office in the rear of the Chamber of Commerce, with a wonderful gilt announcing to the ignorant public that his name is Smith, and that he is prepared to buy any amount of grain, make ruinous advances, sell and buy on any terms and at the shortest notice. By eleven o'clock in the morning he emerges from his office, and joins a group of ten or fifteen other "grain speculators," and talks with satiating volubility of "shorts" and "longs," "seller July," "seller August," "seller September." Brown wants to buy, Smith wants to sell. Smith, by the way, has a "bush" of grain in the world; he has only a handful in a little box on his office desk. Brown wants 20,000 bushels of corn on the first of August, at sixty cents. Smith agrees to deliver 20,000 bushels at that price, and that day, bargain closed. Smith buys and delivers 20,000 bushels and pockets the difference. Should grain go up or be worth seventy cents, Smith don't buy and don't deliver. He only "bush" (if he has not found to his cost that with Brown) it's all profit to Brown, who takes his chances to, and gets out of the "bush." In plain English Smith lets Brown that grain will be less than sixty cents on August 1st, and Brown bet will be more, Heads I win, tails you lose.

A CALIFORNIA MILLIONAIRE.—A letter from San Francisco, speaking of the richness of the White Pine mining district in Nevada, says there is now in that city a middle-aged man who a year since was at work by the month as a mechanic, and not worth a dollar. To-day he is worth at least \$1,000,000 in the coin, and his income from one mine alone in White Pine is over \$1,500 a day. He is investing his money in real estate in San Francisco.—The other day a friend was joking him on the subject of mining, and that he had attended with young Jack in the States, could now marry any young lady in San Francisco, to which he replied: "Well, I knew a coal out West who was willing to marry me when I hadn't a cent, and now I'm able, I'm going to marry her."

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

STATION  
Morning Express going West. 6:30 A. M.  
Evening Express going West. 8:30 P. M.  
Morning Express going East. 6:30 A. M.  
Evening Express going East. 8:30 P. M.  
Special Express train for Toronto every Monday at 9:30 A. M.  
Montreal Time.

## Daily Intelligence.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 17.

**YACHT RACE.**—The yacht race at Kingston has not yet been decided, the wind going down again yesterday before it was completed. The race was to be tried over to-day.

**YOUTH AND OLD AGE.**—In Mr. R. M. Roy's garden, George St. can be seen from the sidewalk, a crab apple tree on which the fruit is ripe, ready to eat, and blossoms which give promise of another crop on the same tree. Youth and old age on the one stem.

**THE LATE GALE.**—A telegram from St. John, New Brunswick, dated Sept. 15th, says:—"There is a long list of casualties during the late storm. Twenty-five casualties are known to have perished and all hands perished."

**THE REVENUE CASE.**—The Grand Jury yesterday brought in a true bill against George C. Reinefscheidt containing seven pages, and comprising twenty-seven counts charging him with obtaining money under false pretences, and Court then adjourned.

**NOTICE.**—The Hamilton Express states that the "stock of the Great Western is being bought up by Americans, and that the road is about to fall into the hands of the New York Central and Michigan Central Companies, is without a prospect of truth." We are glad to hear it.

**FROM BELLEVILLE TO OTTAWA.**—The following from the Kingston *Wag* will be received with satisfaction by the people of Belleville and vicinity. "The str. Rochester will shortly resume her route between Belleville, Kingston and Ottawa, and endeavor to remedy to some extent the mistake which was made in removing her from it."

**A CHANCE IN THE PROGRAMME.**—It is now stated apparently with official authority, that Sir John Young will visit the Exhibition at Kingston on Wednesday of the Fair Week, and that the Prince will arrive in the Forest City the day after, Thursday. It is believed that the Governor and the Prince will go to Samia afterwards, and thence to the Falls.

**FURTHER RUMORS.**—The *Toronto Leader* Ottawa despatch of the 16th inst. says:—"It is generally believed that Sir Francis Hincks will enter the Cabinet as Finance Minister. It is reported this morning that Mr. J. M. Currier, M. P., has been offered a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Public Works. No positive reference is to be placed in either of these reports."

**PAINFUL REMOVAL.**—A telegram from Quebec, dated Sept. 16th, says:—"A painful rumor is current at present that Mr. Harris, local manager of the Montreal Bank agency here, has been dismissed for advancing to the extent of \$50,000, the funds of the Bank, to Mr. Sanderson, formerly an employee of the Bank, and at present a city broker, for the purpose of gold speculation in New York for their joint benefit."

**TATTON VS. MCANNAN.**—We find the following case reported in yesterday's *Globe*:—"Mr. J. C. Scott shortly came to a summons to strike out the name of McAnnann and Grier from the writ on the ground that they are improperly named in the writ, as they have no interest in the land. They are school trustees, and are sued as such, and not as the board and they claim to be relieved by Grammar School Act of 1855 Sec. 4, which vests the land in the Corporation of Trustees appointed from time to time, and who release the trustees personally. Name struck out with costs."

**SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.**—The weather has been delightful this week for Pic-Nic, and no less than three of our Sunday Schools have taken advantage of it. On Tuesday, the Bridge Street Methodist Church, had an excursion and Pic-Nic by the steamer *Prince Edward* to Helderberg. The steamer was crowded with children and teachers, and with the games and other amusements on shore, the delightful ride up and down the Bay a pleasant time was spent. The following day the John Street Presbyterian Sabbath School had their picnic to the town of Massanapa Point, by the same steamer. The weather was delightful, and the arrangements of the Committee excellent. The attendance was large, and the whole being under the management of the able and zealous Superintendent, Mr. Northrup, the company was caused a pleasant and enjoyable day. The other picnic of that of Christ Church, a notice of which appears elsewhere.

**A GREAT CURATIVE AGENT.**—The lightning has got as hot as Hamilton, where it appears in a stylish *fig.* The *Times* thus speaks of the curative properties of this wonderful remedy:—"A small quantity applied to one end of a rail fence, frightened a section of the structure, of about forty rods, like the snap of a mile's fall. An old citizen picked up a bottle of the article last evening for hangings. The disease was chronic and of long standing, about forty rods, like the snap of a mile's fall. The spinal marrow and nerves were cured by the nervous ganglia to the base of the cerebellum. He applied a small portion under the dexter toe nail of the left

foot, according to the directions, and the powerful fluid started on its mission. The lum was instantly detached from the bago and entirely consumed, while the bago was found on the opposite side of the spine, and the cork experienced a sudden convulsion of the spine that snapped the vertebra, and the unfortunate animal made an expiring leap through a pier glass mirror, and perished. The patient, however, a little of the stuff across the gullet of her sometimes erratic road, and he has been kept straight ever since. We have these facts from the proprietor himself, and of course they can be no question of their entire truthfulness. For greasing wagon axles and innumerable other purposes the 'lightning oil' is invaluable. No family should be without it."

**CHERRY CRUISE.**—The Annual Festival in connection with the Fair was held yesterday, and was a highly successful affair. Our commodious Ferry boat, the *Prince Edward*, conveyed some 800 youths, and a large number of adults, to Massanapa Point. The weather had caused some misgivings but turned out perfect. The sun shone out warm and bright, while a refreshing breeze tempered its rays, and every breath was charged with life and health. A most bountiful supply of creature comforts, of that kind which children most delight to honor, had been provided by the ladies, and were most thoroughly and heartily discussed. A variety of healthful games, including ball, bowling, and races of every degree were entered into with admirable spirit, and seldom has a happier company been beheld. We are happy to learn that the party returned home at 6 p. m. without having incurred the slightest accident, or experienced a single drawback to their enjoyment of a thoroughly delightful day.

## Sir Francis Hincks.

Sir Francis Hincks just now occupies the attention of the press of Canada, and is spoken of as our probable Finance Minister. Whether there be any good reason for assuming that Sir Francis has been soundly elected whether he would entertain a proposition to enter the Cabinet, we are not prepared to say, but that he has been offered the appointment, with which his name is so closely associated, we do not believe. During the two months he has been in Canada we notice that he has paid three visits to Ottawa, and that on the first visit he was the guest of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, and that on the second visit when he was on that visit that the idea of becoming successor to the Hon. John A. Macdonald was first propounded by a contemporary; and now that he has just gone to Ottawa for his third visit, and that he has arrived again as to what can be in the wind.

But when so much attention is being shown to this gentleman, and so much is being said as to the probability of his possibility of his filling the office of Finance Minister, it is at least advisable to ask ourselves if he would be the right man in the right place, in that capacity. We cannot think he would. The present generation of Canadian politicians are not prepared up to his present political views, nor what measures he would be prepared to introduce or support.

The failure of the Hon. John A. Macdonald's Banking Scheme may have more to do with his retiring from political life than is generally supposed; and it so, Sir John A. Macdonald's Ministry prepared to risk his place by a politician whose former history in Canada is not calculated to be repented in the Minister who will have to deal with the renewal of our Bank Charters and the Currency question? The Province of Ontario, we venture to affirm, is not prepared to entrust the Banking interests of the country in the hands of Sir Francis Hincks, who, from his long absence from Canada, must be regarded as a comparative stranger among us, and who, on various grounds, is unfitted to occupy the position. It then, Sir John A. Macdonald entertains the thought of proposing to Sir Francis, it would be safer to abandon the thought, for we cannot afford, in the view of working out the destiny of Confederation, to have the Province of Ontario agitated to its centre by an unpopular appointment, while the Province of Nova Scotia is only reconciled being to its position. Canada requires only political peace and economical government to become a most prosperous country.

## The 49th Battalion.

The 49th Battalion have had excellent weather so far, if we except a slight shower this morning, which did not, however, cause much discomfort. Large numbers of people daily visit the encampment all of whom speak in the highest terms of the good order preserved, the fine appearance of the men, and the general proficiency of the drill.

Through the kindness of the owner, Mr. Stirling, the pleasure steamer *O. J. Starling* has, on several occasions, taken a number of us to the town to the ground. By the way, while speaking of this steamer, we are greatly surprised to observe the great improvement which has been made in her appearance within the last few weeks. The cabin has been fitted up, the deck of which has been covered in glass windows, and with the most fittings intended to be inside, it presents an attractive and cozy appearance. The mainmast has been taken down, and a new mast fitted up in its stead, and the deck, and taking it altogether when the painting is completed, it will present one of the trimmest, swiftest and best equipped boats on the lake. Going back to the 49th, we understand that there will be games, fireworks, and music by

the Regimental Band this evening. Games will commence immediately after drill is over in the afternoon, and as soon as dark there will be a display of fireworks which will continue until nine o'clock. The inspection will take place to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock, when it is expected the Deputy Attorney General and Staff will be present.

## Waterloo Races—Third Day.

**WATERLOO, SEPT. 16.**—The trotting race for a purse of \$150 for horses that never beat 2:50 came off this afternoon. There were eight entries, viz.: Wagoner, Orilla, Queen, Lady Gray, Tartar, Lady Campbell, Lady Kate, Young Dutchman, and Regulator. There were a great many false starts and several break-downs in the different heats. Lady Campbell, first; Lady Kate, second; Time, 2:44, 2:47, 2:49. The sport closed with a match race for \$50 a side between Willie Wonder and White Stockings. Willie won in two straight heats. Time, 1:59 and 1:56.

## News Condensed.

—Napoleon has got a Steam Fire Engine.  
—James Gordon Bennett is on his death bed.  
—Pennsylvania coal has fallen in price one dollar a ton.  
—Wright & Durand's planing factory, in London, was closed by fire yesterday.  
—The firm of Oswego had a grand reception in Toronto yesterday.  
—Shoemaker's strike in Montreal continues. They will be obliged to succumb before long.  
—New York, Sept. 16.—Juda's Lined Oil Works were burned last night. Loss \$300,000.  
—The number of emigrants who arrived at New York from Jan. 1st, 1899, to Sept. 15th, was 100,000.  
—The Exhibition of the Picton Horticultural Society was a great success. Can't Belleville have a similar affair?  
—The Hamilton *Times* learns on good authority that Sir Francis Hincks is to be the next Governor General of Canada.

—The Halifax *Reporter* asserts that Nova Scotia has more sheep per head by population than any other Province in the Dominion.

—Nearly all the apple trees in Prince Edward Island have been destroyed this season by the insect, known as the bark louse.

—The Port Hope Canadians received the eloquent of two married men with young girls, from Millbrook, the other from Port Hope.

—Mr. Heman's son, who is a well known English poetess, has a visit to Ottawa, and is the guest of Mr. Meredith, Under Secretary of State.

—Mr. Dumble, of Cobourg, has the contract for building the White system at Port Perry Road. Ground is to be broken on the 26th inst.

—Prince Arthur spent yesterday in visiting most of the principal points of interest in Quebec, and left last night over 1,300 persons were present.

—Mr. Seward says the coast line of Alaska and its islands is 30,000 miles in extent, while that of the rest of the United States is but 14,000. The area of the former is 5,700,000 square miles.

—Thomas Kemp, a despoiling plumber, recently made in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by perforating his throat with the spikes on the railing of Sir John Moore's monument.

—The *Globe* says it is reported that Governor Howard cannot find satisfaction at the Tecumseh Hotel in London, though he sent up his Aide-de-Camp specially to look after the matter.

—A card was hung out of a dirty little oyster shop in Sandusky city, O., while the State Sabbath School Convention was in session in that place, which read: "Oysters in every stile, cooked to order. Friends of the redeemer will please call."

—The LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE WORLD.—California claims to have, in the Bousa Vista estate, near Sonoma, the largest vineyard in the world. Some of the most noted vineyards in Europe do not exceed twenty or thirty or forty or seventy acres. The Bousa Vista has eight hundred acres. Most of the vines are four and five hundred and fifty acres actually covered now. There are on the estate some vines planted thirty years, but the bulk of them were set out between 1854 to 1858, and actually began to yield every year since. The vintage season will begin in mid-October, and continue nearly to the end of November, during which time this estate will employ about 100 men; Chimerans, of course. California champagne is the principal manufacture of this vineyard, and the inventory of last November showed a stock of 130,000 gallons of sparkling wines, with 40,000 bottles of champagne, on hand at that time.

Dr. LIVINGSTONE. Mr. Horace Waller has addressed a letter to a contemporary respecting the mystery which hangs over Dr. Livingstone's whereabouts. He thinks that in the absence of positive news, one gains as good as nothing. Intelligence of another large lake more to the westward than any yet discovered, might at any moment lead our veteran explorer in that direction.

Again, the receipt of the discoveries made by Sir S. Baker (and these he would probably not hear of at Ujjj) would very likely lead him northwards in pursuit of the yet unsolved problem of the Nile system; yet those who believe in his return to the east coast at Fasilgarh as being his chief object, have many shrewd opinions to rest their theory upon. His letters are singularly silent as to his intentions; many have never come to hand, and in these missing dispatches his programme may be found. Letters written in the neighbourhood of Cazezima mention no probability of Livingstone's being detained there. On the contrary, they speak of progress. Livingstone has been at Ujjj, and we are justified in believing that for urgent reasons he lost no time in making for this town on Lake Tangani, both because he knew that stores and medicines were to be sent, and that he had to be ready to carry out his expressed intention of sending dispatches to the coast.

**IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company.**  
No. 1 OLD BROAD ST. and 15 PAUL MALL.  
ESTABLISHED 1803.  
CAPITAL £1,000,000—STEELEING.  
Canada General Agency.  
RINTOUL BROS.  
Montreal.

J. PARKER THOMAS, Agent.  
Front Street, Belleville, 17-18

**PRECEPTORY NO. 153.**

**Royal Black Knights of Ireland.**

THE next regular meeting of this Preceptory will be held in the ORANGE HALL, Belleville, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 17th, at eight o'clock. By order,  
D. MACKIE, Registrar.

N. B.—Hereafter the meetings of this Preceptory will be held the first Friday on or before Full Moon in every month.  
September 16, 1899. 1104282

Platform from 240 to 3,000 lbs.

Counter Scales all sizes.

Mill and Cross Cut Saws.

New House Traps.

Apple Pares.

Cutlery and Plated Ware, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

JAS. GLASS.

September 16, 1104282

Mr. S. G. CROZIER,

PROFESSOR of Music, Piano, Singing, Harmony and thorough Bass, at the University of Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, Canada, P. O. Box 40. Having resumed his Professional duties (after the summer vacation), will be happy to make arrangements with pupils in any of the above branches.  
September 16, 1899. 1104282

**Wanted Immediately.**

A T. O. C. Colleague, Pictou, a Cook and Kitchenmaid. Cook will be paid \$7.00 and Kitchenmaid \$5.00 per month. Apply to the Headmaster at Pictou, or Mr. Crozier, Belleville, Sept. 16, 1899. 1104282

**Coal, Coal.**

To arrive in a few days, and will be sold at prices which will defy competition. 500 tons superior Stove Coal. 100 tons Soft Coal for grates. 500 tons Blomberg for Blacksmiths.

**Bay of Quinte Elevator.**

September 16, 1899. 116

**1869.**

**DRESS GOODS**

**FALL & WINTER.**

ATTENTION is directed to the following lines of Dress Goods, just received from Glasgow and London, which are remarkably good value and well worthy an early inspection.

**Empress Cloths,**

**Wool Tartan,**

**Clan Serge,**

**Creton Cord,**

**French Merino,**

**All-Wool Poplins,**

**Silk Repp,**

**Shot-Silk Repp,**

**Japanese Silk.**

**G. C. HOLTON & Co.**

September 15, 1899. d&w

**P. D. CONGER,**

**IS SHOWING NEW**

**FALL GOODS,**

**A CALL AND INSPECTION**

**SOLICITED.**

Belleville, Aug. 31st, 1899.

**GEO. RITCHIE & Co.**

Belleville, 18th Sept., 1899.

**FOR SALE,**

**Eight most elegantly situated Building**

**Lot, facing on Charles, Bridge and**

**Albert Streets. A plan of the property will**

**be shown, and terms, &c., will be made known**

**by applying to**

**GEORGE NELSON,**

**ON W. NELSON.**

Belleville, Sept. 14, 1899. 114-2w

**Coal, Coal, Coal.**

**LEHIGH LUMP, BLOSSBURG,**

**STOVE COAL.**

The subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds.

**HARD AND SOFT WOOD,**

A full supply in the city.

Wood and Coal delivered in any part of the town.

September 14, 1899. 114

**BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY.**

TO RENT for a term of years, the

**Brigdwatery Foundry.**

Lately occupied by Mr. WM. GARRETT.

Also for Sale the

**Patterns and Tools,**

together with the interest in the Business.

A person having some spare capital could do well with the Foundry, by adding one or two iron lathes for finishing and repairing Mill, Thrashing Machines, and other work.

Apply to

**HILLA FLINT,**

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## Belleville Business Directory.

**E. B. Bidwin Fraeick, B.A.,**  
BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor  
in Chancery, &c.  
Office in Terwilliger's Building, Front St.  
Belleville. D&W7

**A. R. Dougall,**  
BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery  
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
Office over Hamblly's Apothecaries Hall  
(Opp. G. LeVeconte & Co.) Front Street  
Belleville.

**MacLellan & MacLellan,**  
BARRISTER, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors  
in Chancery, Notaries Public, &c., &c.  
Office - Front Street, Belleville.  
A. L. MACLELLAN, DUNCAN MACLELLAN.

**Alex. Robertson,**  
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public, Con-  
sulting Office, Ground-floor next El-  
express Office, Bridge Street, D.E.W.

**Ponton, Falkerin & Denmark**  
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,  
Front Street, Belleville. 126

**John D. Evans,**  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Crown  
and Private Land Surveyor, and Notary Public,  
Office, opposite the Dominion Buildings, Bridge  
Street, Belleville. 344 or 346-345-346

**Geo. H. Haymes,**  
HATTER and Furrier, Front Street, Bel-  
leville. Highest price paid for raw fur.  
156

**DR. A. C. BELL,**

**J. C. Vapor,**  
**M**ERCHANT Tailor and Clothier, opposite  
 Fanning's Hotel, Front Street, Be-  
 zelle. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing.

**Forneri & Kennedy,**  
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, Pro-  
fessional Land Surveyors, Land Agents, Map  
Makers. Lands carefully examined and reported  
on. Money to loan.  
All orders by mail will receive im-  
mediate attention.

[illegible][illegible]













**THE ALBION,**  
An Independent Journal of Literature,  
Art, Politics, Finance, and News,  
Published every Saturday morning,  
at 10 Park Row, New York City.  
KINAIAN CORNWALLIS,  
Editor and Proprietor.

The Daily Intelligencer

Will appear about five o'clock every afternoon, Monday excepted, and will be furnished by carrier at the rate of 10 cts. a copy, in advance of other papers. Real estate notices at 50 cts. per line for 10 days; 25 cts. for 5 days; 10 cts. for 3 days; 5 cts. for 2 days; 2 cts. for 1 day. It will contain the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, including Cable dispatches and the New York and Montreal Telegrams.

Advertisements have been made with BELLEVILLE, Canada, and other points, who will furnish with a copy of the paper, and the Gold Register, and of matters of local interest.

Special attention will be paid to reporting the proceedings of Courts of Law, Corporations, Police Court, etc., and, in short, sending news and reports of all the news of the day.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A liberal allowance of price for advertisements has been arranged as follows:

Card, six lines or over, 6 months, \$ 5.00

do do do 12 months, 10.00

Half page, 6 months, 15.00

do do do 12 months, 25.00

One square, 6 months, 20.00

do do do 12 months, 35.00

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do do do 12 months, 50.00

Three squares, 6 months, 40.00

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do do do 12 months, 80.00

Notices of Births, 50 cts.

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FOR cheap printing go to "The Intelligencer" Office, Belleville,







## American Despatches.

## YELLOW FEVER.

New York, Sept. 13.—Eight yellow fever patients from the French Corvette "Desaix," have been admitted to the Quarantine Hospital. One death occurred since their arrival here. Among those who died at sea was her commander.

## FIRE.

The stables of a street railway in St. Louis were burned on Saturday morning. Twelve or fifteen horses perished. Loss \$10,000.

## FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Col. Brodie reports from the Snake Hill reservation that a fight occurred between a company of his troops and one hundred Sioux, just below his camp on Thursday morning. Two Indians killed and two whites wounded.

## CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

The examination of alleged Cuban filibusters captured off New Bedford, resulted in the discharge of the whole party, the evidence failing to sustain the complaint of an attempt to violate the neutrality laws.

## A CHARGE.

De Rodas has changed the name of the town of Las Tunas to Victoria De Las Tunas, in commemoration of the recent Spanish victory at that place.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident occurred to the night train from Charleston on the South Carolina road before daylight on Saturday morning. A large tree had fallen across the track at a place called Swamp. The engine and part of the train were precipitated into the Swamp. The engine blew up, setting the cars and trestle on fire. About 600 feet of the trestle was burned. None of the passengers were injured. The engine and fireman were killed, and another employee seriously wounded.

## FROM MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 13, via Havana, Sept. 14.—A preliminary meeting of Congress was held on the 8th inst. Senor Molina was speaker. The Supreme Court has publicly reversed the decision of the Guerra State Courts, taxing Pacific steamships, a proceeding which favors a revolt at the New York and Mexico line. A revolution at Harla is feared.

Search is being made in the city for Negra, who is supposed to have entered the city in disguise. Velasco, who arranged the betrayal of Maximilian with Lopez, has been appointed Governor of this district.

The Opposition have become furious at late, owing to the shooting of Lieut. Van Quise and the two Sergeants who conspired to capture a district which contained treasure.

Disturbances are not infrequently occurring. Protestantism is making rapid strides. It is expected that ex-Governor Bales will be voted out of Congress.

The villany of Court Judges has become so notorious that several of them have been arrested.

## FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAFARI, Sept. 13.—The steamship "Great Republic" arrived here to-night, bringing with it from Hong Kong, Japan, and the 29th.

The steamship "Oregon" had arrived at Yokohama, from San Francisco, and sailed for Hong Kong.

The "Great Republic" passed the English frigate "Galatee," Duke of Edinburgh commanding, in Yedo Bay, to-day.

The Austrian embassy had finally received Peking after numerous slights from the Peking officials, being forced to correspond through the British Mission, and through every nearly every article of the proposed treaty.

Some Chinese burned the Missionary Chapel and some houses near Hong Kong.

Floods in Yangtze river were subsiding. The damage done was immense.

The report of the murder of 20 Missionaries in the Province of Szechuan is contradicted.

The American steamer "Fungshing" has been totally wrecked in the harbor of Hong Kong. The English gun boat "Algerine" sustained damage.

OVER THE FALLS—SUPPORTED SUICIDE. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 13.—A special from Niagara on Friday night says:—A man between 25 and 35 years of age, registered at the Cataract House as Carl Schurz, New York, Saturday morning took a carriage and started for the new Suspension Bridge, but changed his mind and went to the ferry and crossed to Canada. In going over he remarked to the ferryman, while looking up at the Falls, that he could walk over one end of the Falls. He went to the Table Rock, took off his coat and laid it on a timber which is in the water there, and gave his money and watch to a boy who was standing by, walked into the short orifice, which is shallow and about ten feet from the brink, sat down, or slipped down, and shot over the precipice. Some persons were below the short orifice at the time. His body remained on the rock below for several minutes, and could be seen by the people who were behind the sheet, and was then washed off. It has not yet been recovered.

## Business Notice.

Not many weeks ago a rich but childless landowner propounded the problem, leaving a large circle of relations to solve his problem and equate over their prospects of sharing his wealth. The day for meeting was set for last evening. The room was crowded with anxious expectants. The will was opened and to the inexpressible joy of all, the rich gentleman's relations found that each of them had been bequeathed a case of Boy's Italian Bitters.

BARRETT, N.Y.'s COCAINE-GRAPEVINE AND COMPANY, The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favorite. The civil and well-selected course of our. The singular success which Mr. Barrett's Bitters has achieved by its experimental use, by a thorough knowledge of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the five properties of well-selected course, Mr. Barrett has provided our breakfast tables with a deliciously flavored beverage which is not only a very good doctor but a very good friend. It is sold in 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 lb. tin lined packets, in bottles. Laid's Bitters & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. 91-101 F.B.

## Scissors.

BUY it for your wife. Buy it for yourself. GARVEY'S Scissors Sharpener, ONLY 25 CENTS.

For sale at the Sewing Machine Store, old Wood Market.

## COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

DEALERS, Sept. 30.  
Greenbacks buying at 73 1/2.  
Selling at 74 1/2.  
Bank of Upper Canada bills, 57.  
Silver buying at 107 1/2.  
Selling at 108 1/2.  
Gold opened at 120 1/2; advanced to 121 1/2; closed at 121 1/2.

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCER OFFICE.  
Belleville, Sept. 30, 1899.

Wheat—No. 1—\$1.05  
No. 2—\$1.00  
No. 3—\$0.95  
No. 4—\$0.90  
No. 5—\$0.85  
No. 6—\$0.80  
No. 7—\$0.75  
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No. 18—\$0.20  
No. 19—\$0.15  
No. 20—\$0.10  
No. 21—\$0.05  
No. 22—\$0.00

Barley—No. 1—\$1.00  
No. 2—\$0.95  
No. 3—\$0.90  
No. 4—\$0.85  
No. 5—\$0.80  
No. 6—\$0.75  
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Oats—No. 1—\$0.90  
No. 2—\$0.85  
No. 3—\$0.80  
No. 4—\$0.75  
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Hay—No. 1—\$1.00  
No. 2—\$0.95  
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Flour—No. 1—\$1.00  
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Wheat—No. 1—\$1.00  
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Flour—No. 1—\$1.00  
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Oats—No. 1—\$0.90



Cheese as an Article of Food.

It has been a frequent matter of remark by those who have travelled extensively in agricultural districts, that at the farmers' tables to which they have sat down, they have rarely found that article of food which is the chief product of the farm, they have naturally expected to find it. This was not so formerly. When cheese was manufactured at home, and sold at a price less than now, hardly a farmer's table was devoid of this nutritious article. It is only since the general introduction of the factory system, that a change has been observable. We presume that this change can be traced to the influence produced by the removal of the cheese from the immediate care of the farmer, and the obtaining of a higher price for it. The first cause has led him to look less upon it as a domestic product for the supplying of his own wants first, and the wishes of the public afterwards, and the second cause has led him to look upon it, through a vision of greenbacks—as a luxury in which he cannot afford to indulge. Now we can tell him that the cheese is not a luxury, because the labor of making is transferred to other hands, or because a higher price is obtained now than formerly, is no good reason for banishing from the table one of the most nutritious and healthful articles of food. Instead of being unable to afford to keep cheese upon the table there is everything to prove that he cannot afford to do without it. As compared with other articles of food containing similar nutritive properties, it is at once the most valuable and the cheapest of them all. As has been abundantly shown in many late articles upon the subject, these nutritive qualities which are best adapted to give strength to muscles and sinews, it is unexcelled. It would seem that food would be sufficient to give it a prominent place in articles of daily food for working men. In Holland, in portions of Germany, and in portions of England, it is thus valued, and is used as one of the most common articles upon the laboring man's table. In view of all these facts, that it should be so little used by the American farmer, is certainly a matter of surprise. We understand that the American Dairyman's Association, appreciating the importance of the subject, and with a view to induce farmers, and the public generally, to like a measure of thinking, propose to offer a prize of one hundred dollars for the best essay on the subject of "cheese as an article of food," the successful essay to be presented at the next meeting of the association, and published for general circulation. Their purpose is a commendable one, and if carried out, will certainly be accompanied by good results. When once convinced of the comparative value of other articles of food containing similar nutritive qualities, it is one of the cheapest and most nutritious of edibles, those who obtain from cheese because of its price, will have no longer about it, as if farmers were to enter at it once, using it as a liberal consumption of cheese as its merits as an article of food demand, its market price would be a sensibly affected by a month in England. It is nothing extravagant to say that at least twenty-five cents of cheese per month could be secured and ought to be used in this way, in addition to the number now used. We say to farmers then, not more cheese. Do not be fondled with carrying home from the factory at long intervals, portions of a cheese which has been rendered in some way unsaleable, but cut through and keep your tables supplied with as good an article as your factory supplies. It may pay.

Ice in England.

One of the London papers says that although pure spring creek ice sold in England goes under the name of Wagon Lake ice, importation of ice from the American continent has long since ceased. In hard winters much ice is now collected in England, and at times this ice is imported from Norway to supply the home supply. Estimating that fifty thousand tons are annually used in London it is believed that this amount is far less than is used in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities in this country. Americans like cool drinks, in winter well as in summer, while Englishmen indulge in hot drinks in July and August, and have only lately learned the use of ice. Ice costs only a few shillings in London, according to the demand.

It is not generally known how important a part ice played in making the cable possible between England and America. We use it as a fact that without it the cable never could have been laid. The summer months were so hot as to secure a smooth passage, and the gutta percha covering the cable would have melted. It was not until the cable had been laid to the point of destination that it was found that the cable was not so strong as it was supposed to be. It is stated that St. Thomas Hospital is in operation every year. Scarcely an amputation is performed in any London hospital now-a-days without the use of ice, which is an efficient agent in arresting hemorrhage.

Foot on a snake a man without a sense of time or music in him, "why are you ever humming the tune?" "Because it sounds me," was the answer to the wonder, "said Poole," "you are continually murdering it."

A shopkeeper, who, for his virtue obtained the name of the "late Rascal," a stranger asked him why this appellation had been given to him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT.  
OTTAWA, Aug. 22.  
A. H. BOUCHETTE,  
Commissioner of Customs  
To the Hon. the Secy. of the Interior.

Funds for Investment.  
The Trust and Loan Company has funds for investment, at their usual rates of interest, and on security of improved Real Estate.  
R. L. INNES,  
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1885. 115-17

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.  
A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the glass and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness, often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the roots are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a greasy substance, it keeps it clean and healthy. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and prevent the growth of baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only be used without harm to it. It would merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,  
nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,  
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE \$1.00.  
NORTHROP & LYMAN,  
General Agents for Canada,  
For sale in Belleville, by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1885. 115-17

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.  
Perhaps no more medicine is so universally used, and so beneficially, as a cathartic, nor is there any other so well adapted to the human system, as this medicine. It is a mild and agreeable, and does not produce any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics. It is a mild and agreeable, and does not produce any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics. It is a mild and agreeable, and does not produce any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics.

Dr. Thompson's No. 6.

OR COMPOSITION POWDERS.  
It is used with success for diseases caused by colds, such as colds, chills, and fever, headache, pain in the joints, limbs, chest, stomach, nervous system, and all the ailments of the system. It is a mild and agreeable, and does not produce any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics. It is a mild and agreeable, and does not produce any of the deleterious effects of other cathartics.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

For sale in Belleville, by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
Belleville, Sept. 14, 1885. 115-17

BEAUTIFUL PAIR.

NATURE'S CROWN.  
You Must Cultivate it.  
GRAY HAIR.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S  
Hair Restorer

Restores gray hair to its natural color and beauty, and produces healthy and beautiful hair.

255 MARKET ST. AND 404 PARK PLACE, N. Y.  
206 HIGH HOLDS, London, Eng.

THE ONLY LADIES BOOK IN AMERICA.  
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK  
For 1886.

THE CHEAPEST OF LADIES' MAGAZINES.  
BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST.

THIS MAGAZINE, the most popular of its kind, contains the most interesting and useful information for the ladies of the United States.

THE BEST WRITER.  
The literary world will contribute to the pages of the Lady's Book the year 1886.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES.  
The Lady's Book contains the most beautiful and useful information for the ladies of the United States.

OUR FASHION PLATES.  
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THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

BOOK AND JOB

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THE ALBION.

AN Independent Journal of Literature, Science, Politics, Finance, Field Sports, and every subject of the day, published every Saturday morning, at 39 Park Row, New York.

Subscription for one year, with May 1, 1890, of the large-sized Albion, \$10.00 in advance, or \$12.00 in advance, or \$14.00 in advance, or \$16.00 in advance, or \$18.00 in advance, or \$20.00 in advance, or \$22.00 in advance, or \$24.00 in advance, or \$26.00 in advance, or \$28.00 in advance, or \$30.00 in advance, or \$32.00 in advance, or \$34.00 in advance, or \$36.00 in advance, or \$38.00 in advance, or \$40.00 in advance, or \$42.00 in advance, or \$44.00 in advance, or \$46.00 in advance, or \$48.00 in advance, or \$50.00 in advance, or \$52.00 in advance, or \$54.00 in advance, or \$56.00 in advance, or \$58.00 in advance, or \$60.00 in advance, or \$62.00 in advance, or \$64.00 in advance, or \$66.00 in advance, or \$68.00 in advance, or \$70.00 in advance, or \$72.00 in advance, or \$74.00 in advance, or \$76.00 in advance, or \$78.00 in advance, or \$80.00 in advance, or \$82.00 in advance, or \$84.00 in advance, or \$86.00 in advance, or \$88.00 in advance, or \$90.00 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Bellefonte Business Directory.  
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**A. R. Dougall.**  
BARNHART & FURNITURE CHANCERY  
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(late G. G. Leavitt's) Apothecaries Hall  
Belleville. 26-677

**MacKellar & MacKellar,**  
BARNHART & FURNITURE CHANCERY  
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**A. M. MacLellan, DUNCAN MACLELLAN**  
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Belleville.

**Diamond & Dickson.**  
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Belleville.

**B. Soldiers in Chancery, Front Street, D.**  
Office - Nelson's Hall, Front Street, D.

**A. Diamond.** Geo. D. Diamond

**Alex. Robertson.**  
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**John D. Evans.**  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,  
Engineer and Draftsman.  
Office - Dominion Buildings  
Street Belleville. 26-2462

**Geo. H. Hymes.**  
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OPPOSITE MERCHANTS BANK, PINE  
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26 Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.  
(late G. G. Leavitt's) Apothecaries Hall  
Belleville.

[illegible]



















## Another Outrage—A Ballist Shot.

Outrages in Ireland are increasing. In county Mayo, a Scotch settler, named Hunter has been shot while driving home in a cart with his wife and son. He had taken a lease of a farm which included some bog, where the adjoining tenants claimed a right to cut turf. To try their right he had been obliged to bring an action, and obtained a decree, but no bailiff could be found to execute it, so intense was the spirit of terror prevailing the district—and on Friday Mr. Hunter enforced the decree himself. The result was that he was shot dead on Sunday night. Meantime the daily throe of the Irish papers is—"The Execution of Landlordism." The only question, says one provincial journal published on Tuesday is: "in what particular form Anglo-Irish landlordism is to be immortalized." Mr. Bright's measure for buying out landlords against will, and purchasing farms for tenants with public money, is pronounced to be "too moderate."

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

MONTREAL TIME  
Morning Express going West, 6:30 A. M.  
Evening Express going West, 7:30 P. M.  
West Train going West, 11:35 A. M.  
Morning Express going East, 12:35 P. M.  
Night Express going East, 12:35 A. M.  
Mixed Train going East, 12:35 A. M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday at 6:30 A. M.  
Montreal Time

## Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVIEW, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22.

DEPUY AND BENEDICT'S MINSTRELS.—The famous troupe of Minstrels will perform in Nelson's Hall on Friday evening next. To be repeated, they will be seen in the city should go and see them.

REPRESENTATIVE IN OTTAWA.—Heldmann not having procured bail, could not be permitted to leave jail to appear before the Police Magistrate on the other charges. He was further remanded until next Monday. One of the warrants held against him has been handed to the Deputy Sheriff. To be used, if necessary, in the absence of Detective O'Neill, who holds the other.

LONDON SOCIETY.—We have received from Mr. Harrison the September number of *London Society*. The principal contents are: Light-headed Sovereigns, Codes of Ceremonial; At Home Unlabeled; A Run to the South after Creative Comforts; The Pious Papers; At Albert Place; In and out of Swans; Sketches in the House of Commons; The Regatta Week at Hyde.

LAUGHABLE ERRORS.—Mr. David Wylie, of East Williams, draws the attention of the North Middlesex Review to a laughable error in the wording of the eighth line of section 8 of the Registration Act, which requires certain parties previously named to give notice of a birth, within thirty days thereafter, to the "Division Registrar, in which child was born." Extraordinary passages those Division Registrars would require to be.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Various conjectures as to the cause of Dr. Livingstone's continued absence from civilized towns in Africa were still put forward in Great Britain. It is stated that Dr. Weltevish, the Angolan explorer, has expressed his opinion, founded on an interview with Livingstone on the occasion of the latter's first visit to London, that the discoverer is marching across the mysterious frontiers of equatorial Central Africa, although his real whereabouts are together. Livingstone did not say directly that he would attempt the feat; but after the two had parted, Weltevish was impressed with the conviction that Livingstone's mind was deeply imbued in the question.

WET PEOPLE BEING LOCALS.—Somebody says that people read of local intelligences for reasons as opposite as man and wife. A reader about a fortnight ago was there and saw it. Because he wasn't there, and didn't, because he had heard about it. It became a had-it; while those who had a hand in it want to know how much truth concerning them the editor has deemed compatible with the utterance of a continuation of his own early career. The consciousness, too, that hundreds of others are simultaneously perusing the same article, and that it is therefore a subject of common thought and conversation, doubtless adds to the zest with which ordinary readers devour articles that otherwise would have but a dull or no personal at all.

DECEASED.—The friends of Mr. C. M. Walton, formerly a resident of this town and a student in Dr. Bely's office, and lately successfully practicing his profession at Melbourne, Australia, will be interested to learn that he has returned to Bonyah, India, which we learn from the following notice taken from the Bonyah Times: "Few places could have offered a better field for a good dentist than Bonyah has for some time done. Many people have suffered much already, and had a sure foundation laid for further suffering in the future, all through not knowing to whom they should apply for advice and relief. We are glad, therefore, to notice the arrival of Mr. Walton, a dental surgeon of many years' experience, who has commenced the practice of his profession at 17 Market Street. Mr. Walton has, we believe, been most cordially welcomed to Bonyah by every member of the medical profession with whom he has come in contact."

A counterfeiter bill purporting to be a ten dollar bill of the Bank of Commerce, is in circulation in Montreal. It is a counterfeit bill, and the figure in the upper right hand corner is in the figure of a ten dollar bill. The upper part of the bill is in the figure of a ten dollar bill, and the lower part is in the figure of a ten dollar bill. It is a counterfeit bill, and the figure in the upper right hand corner is in the figure of a ten dollar bill.

## Gold in Nova Scotia.

The history of the development of gold mining in Nova Scotia has been epitomized by Mr. Hestringham, of Halifax, and published in the Montreal News of the 17th August, 1869. From this source we gather many interesting facts. First among them we find that the total value of the gold produced since its first discovery in 1860 to the 31st December 1868 was \$1,300,000, or an average of nearly \$400,000 per annum, and official returns show that the yield for 1869 was \$443,546.

It is found that the average yield per man employed in Nova Scotia for the seven years ending in 1868, was \$538.48 per annum, while Victoria, Australia, gave only \$378.45 average per man per annum for the six years ending in 1867. (the date of the latest return seen.) The average earnings per man in Nova Scotia, for 1868 was \$643.97. These facts would seem point out Nova Scotia as being a safe field for the investment of capital in mining operations.

## The Provincial Exhibition.

The following account of first day's proceedings at Provincial Exhibition is from the Daily Telegraph's report:—

LONDON, Sept. 21.—This has been an exceedingly pleasant day for the fair. The storm that night has laid the dust, cooled the air, and made the grounds much more agreeable than they were yesterday. The rain continued falling the greater portion of the night, and the morning broke very drizzly. The sky remained overcast in a drizzling way, which promised anything but a pleasant day. Towards ten o'clock, however, it began to clear up, and the remainder of the day was as fine as could be desired. The sky remained overcast, but no rain fell. Owing to the early nature of the soil, the rain which fell so heavily during the night did not remain in pools, but quickly disappeared, leaving the ground dry and pleasant to be pleasant. During the day the judges were at work, but they have not accomplished much as yet.

A great many departments are still in confusion, and even as late as this evening exhibitors arrived on the ground for the first time with their stock. Considering how strictly the Council acted towards Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Miller, it is singular that they should allow exhibitors to place their articles in position for the first time at such a late hour as this. There is no excuse for so many people being behind hand. Every effort has been made to put the place in order, but it is still in an unsettled state, and probably will remain so until tomorrow. The same is true of the Floral Hall.

The council enforced every rule, and the one respecting the placing of goods should be most particularly attended to. Everything should be in position by Monday night, in order that the judges might complete their work on Tuesday, and not be hampered by the rush of visitors on Wednesday. Nearly all the work of the judges remains to be done tomorrow, when, as an immense crowd will be present, it will be impossible for them to give that time and attention which are necessary.

For the first day of the Fair the attendance was very good. At no previous exhibition were there so many present. On Tuesday there were at least 3,000 exhibitors, caretakers and others of such classes as the Council had to deal with. There were 1,000 tickets sold at the gate. The people thronged around the Palace Sheds and horse ring until the booming of the cannon, from a royal salute, announcing the arrival of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, when there was a general stampede, and in a short time the grounds were almost deserted. At six o'clock the gates were shut and the first day of the Exhibition brought to a close. Every body considered it was a most satisfactory example, and in a short time the grounds were almost deserted.

To day a few hundred persons in addition to the judges were present upon the ground, but there was nothing in the shape of a crowd. The rush and crush may be expected tomorrow, when, in addition to the attraction of the fair, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, together with the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor will be present. The railways have made preparations to bring in thousands of people; empty cars have been massed at Windsor, Hamilton, Saratoga, Toronto, Goderich, and other places. It is the general expectation that to-morrow and Thursday will see a larger crowd of people than ever assembled at any former exhibition. The Londoners at least are preparing for such an event, and have made preparations to accommodate all who may come.

## ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

Of course, while the show is the feature which attracts to the Forest City, still at least 10,000 more visitors are in town to-day looking anxiously forward to the advent of Prince Arthur, the Governor-General, and the other distinguished visitors. Little was known last night and this morning as to the exact time Prince Arthur would arrive, but about noon, when it was looked out that the Governor-General, Mr. John A. Macdonald and suite, had quietly entered by the Grand Trunk at 10:30 o'clock, and began to look about them, and it was announced that the Prince would arrive by the Grand Trunk train at about 5 o'clock. Prior to this hour every preparation had been made to give him a splendid reception. The 17th Volunteer Battalion were ordered out, the Volunteer Artillery and Cavalry

were hurried to their quarters, and at three o'clock all was in readiness to receive the Royal guest. At that hour thousands began to wait their way to the Grand Trunk Depot, and at 4 o'clock the Governor-General, Sir John, and staff, were in the manager's office waiting the arrival of the train. The station had been barricaded off, and on the platform a company of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, with band, under Capt. Walker, was posted as a guard of honor, while the Volunteer Cavalry remained in place of the station waiting room, and escorted the party through. The crowd became dense, as from month to month the word had been carried through the city, that the Prince would arrive four hours earlier than expected. At five o'clock the train of the Prince's train as it passed through the Grand Trunk Station could be heard, and in a few minutes the train appeared, and the tracking of torpedoes on the track announced that it contained the royal party. Presently the engine came in sight and slowed slowly into the station amid loud cheers and the band playing, the Prince standing on the platform along with Mr. Spicer and Mr. James Stephenson. The Prince acknowledged the compliment paid him by the cheering throng assembled, and accompanied by his governor, stepped off the car, and was welcomed by the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor and suite arrived on the same train, and put up at the Tremont House.

An address of welcome was given by the Mayor, and the Prince then read the Royal Highness reply. This part of the reception having been completed, the military was formed to the waiting-room door, and the Prince struggled through the crowd, and with the Governor-General, Sir John, and Col. Elphinstone, got into a carriage, and proceeded by the military and the 7th Volunteer Battalion to the residence of the Governor-General. The Prince was escorted to his quarters, and in a graceful manner made his acknowledgments to the crowds who were gathered to welcome him. For a long time crowds remained in the vicinity of the house, but gradually they dispersed, and after the Prince had refreshed himself he came down to the Tremont House for fifteen minutes with the Governor-General, Sir John, and returned. About 2 p. m. to-morrow he will visit the Show and will be presented with an address by the Agricultural Society. He may hold a levee in the afternoon, but it has not been decided yet. Great preparations are being made for the ball on Thursday evening. All the ladies are in a flutter of excitement of course, and all anxious for the honor of dancing with H. R. H. The city has adorned itself in more than holiday attire in honor of the Prince's visit.

## News Condensed.

The Ottawa people are complaining of their orchards being plundered.

Dr. Hayes reports mosquitoes frightfully thick in the city.

Potatoes are cheap in Iowa; they only cost 15c cents a bushel.

Most of the game seen along the line of the Pacific Railroad is the game of "old delay."

Twelve hundred persons were last year summoned before London courts for cruelty to animals.

"Old" English volucropedians recently "did" one hundred miles in thirteen hours including stoppages for refreshments.

It is reported that the Dutch colonies in the East Indies are very discontented and ready to create a republic or accept the English flag.

The Great Eastern received \$7,000 a month while laying the French Atlantic cable, besides 1,000 shares in the cable.

Iowa recently had a wedding in which a female clergyman tied the knot and then officially kissed the bridegroom.

Clinton, N. Y., great horse racing to begin. A Cariboo Express pressed there one Sunday, but as there was a horse race, he had only three hours to spare.

A Welsh club in Wales is going to debate on the subject of "Yagrthorolded against the world." It is hoped that a fair house will be the result.

A down rest minister of tender years is credited with a sermon about spring, in which he remarked that the earth would soon be clothed in foliage and verdure.

A medical correspondent of the London Times attributes the insanity of Londoners in some measure to the sewer crawling out from them that bay city in the streets.

It is understood that Hon. Mr. McDougall will proceed west about the end of the week on route for Fort Garry as Lieut. Governor of the North-West territory.

The Deputy Sheriff of Halifax has absconded with a large amount of money. Not long ago another person holding the same place fled under similar circumstances.

It is stated that Mr. Devlin is about to apply for a writ of Habeas Corpus for the release of Neilson. The writ of Error operating as a suspension of sentence.

The Inland Navigation Company have abandoned the remainder of the wreck of the *Orion*. They secured the engine and the apparatus of the works.

The Irish Chancery informs its readers that Sir John A. Macdonald, in his speech during the last month, denounced the errors of their faith, and was received into the Irish Church in Dublin.

Three negroes were burned to death in the Daniel Swamp recently; a great fire is raging there and three negroes were employed in getting out timber, but while taking a nap in their hut were burned by the fire.

It is announced from the New York Inland Navigation Company that the wreck of the *Orion* has been abandoned.

A large quantity of counterfeit U. S. half dollars of 1860, 1861 and 1862, has been discovered on the ticket table of the manager.

Delictive O'Neill has discovered in Ottawa a large quantity of counterfeit U. S. half dollars of 1860, 1861 and 1862, has been discovered on the ticket table of the manager.

Delictive O'Neill arrested Thos. Hall, of Napan, and found counterfeit half dollars in his hand. Hall says he was given to him by Thos. Brown, keeper of Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Brown's house was searched, and no counterfeit half dollars were found there, and he was released, and with Hall, placed in jail. The counterfeiters are well excited. It is believed that the work is being carried on largely.

## Settlement of the Hudson Bay Company's Claims.

The commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July, 1857, for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Oregon treaty, have been in session some time in this city, deliberating on the claims presented to them, which claims, it is to be noted, amounted to the sum of \$1,000,000. For the Hudson Bay Company and \$1,168,000 in gold for the Puget Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson Bay Company of \$450,000, and of the Puget Sound Company of \$208,000. A. S. Johnson, commissioner on the part of the United States, read an elaborate opinion in support of his views, and Hon. John Ross, commissioner on the part of Great Britain, did the same, in the presence of Caleb Cushing and C. D. Day, counsel for the two governments respectively. It is probable that the judgment of the commissioners will be published at full length. They appeared to have differed somewhat in their appreciation of the testimony as to value, and to have modified their respective views as to the amount to be awarded rather than incur the hazard of a long and tedious reference. By this decision a very long controversy, which on several occasions threatened to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries, is brought to a close. The evidence and arguments were very voluminous—upwards of 170 witnesses, residing in all parts of this country and Europe, having been examined—and the proceedings embraced 5,000 pages of printed matter. It is considered satisfactory that it is so complicated to so long contained a national dispute the Commissioners of the two Governments have been able to accord an opinion. The Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company are required by the award to release to the United States all the property rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington territory which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

## Destructive Storm in Kingston.

The rain storm which passed over this place on Monday afternoon last, did considerable damage in Kingston and vicinity. The following account is from the *Wag* of the 22nd instant:—  
The great thunder storm ended yesterday afternoon, after a career as remarkably long as it was terrific. The fearful storm of the afternoon, which was chronicled yesterday, succeeded at night by another and deeper rain of the elements. The rain came down in perfect torrents, deluging the streets, and the thunder and lightning met it anything more fierce and startling. The storm did not abate till about five o'clock yesterday morning, nor the rain and lightning abated until nine o'clock. Not the least destructive accompaniment of the storm was the high wind, which, in conjunction with the force of the rain, prostrated trees and plants, and the small remnants of the crops on the ground. Some gardens are partially ruined, and not one has escaped injury. The streets had yesterday's water clearly appearance, the great flood of water having washed them off. The atmosphere was very much purified by the storm, but yesterday the weather was extremely close, and the heat of the sun intense.

## Coal, Coal.

To arrive in a few days, and will be sold at the following prices, which will vary according to the quality of the coal.

500 tons superior Steam  
100 tons Soft Coal for grates.  
500 tons Blomberg for Blacksmiths.

## Bay of Quinte Elevator.

September 16, 1869.

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## Notice.

All persons are hereby forbidden to give any credit in my name without my written order, as I will not be responsible for the same.

JOHN I. WOOD.  
September 21, 1869.

## Wanted.

A FEMALE TEACHER for School No. 4. Salary, \$500 a year. Apply to Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Belleville, Sept. 21, 1869.

## FRESH OYSTERS

AND

## Fresh Lobsters,

AT

## BONTER'S SALOON,

FRONT STREET.

September 21, 1869.

## Servants Wanted.

Old wages will be given a middle aged woman to take charge of two children eight months old. A general servant is also wanted. Apply to Mrs. Chas. W. W. Belleville, Sept. 20, 1869. 119-31 32-1

## NEILSON'S HALL.

All Hail the Chief's Coming!

Friday Evening, Sept. 24th,

Duprez & Benedict's

GIGANTIC MINSTRELS

AND MAMMOTH BRASS BAND.

On their Seventeenth Annual Tour. Pro-nounced the Most complete troupe of the age.

The largest and most complete organization in existence. The result of seventeen years' experience. Patronized by the nobility and elite of the entire continent. Introducing nearly one hundred original and brilliant variety, more real merit, and giving greater satisfaction than any two combined troupes.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents.

CHAS. H. DUPREZ, Manager.

## Coal, Coal.

To arrive in a few days, and will be sold at the following prices, which will vary according to the quality of the coal.

500 tons superior Steam  
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## Lake Superior Copper Regions.

To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

Friend Mac—Appreciating your daily enterprise, and remembering many past favors, I am inclined to drop you a few lines from Lake Superior. Summer is our busy season, in winter we are almost entirely locked up by ourselves. But during the season of navigation we endeavor to make up for apparent lost time. No time really has been lost, as all the miners keep digging away so that in early spring they will have a good accumulation of copper to ship.

During this season there has been a good deal of travel—we have tourists here from all parts of the world, the Dominion not being behind other nations in scolding her quota of business and pleasure seekers. Among others we have had the pleasure of a visit from Rev. Joseph Will, of Belleville. You may be sure we were glad to see him and hear him again. He favored our community with two of his most popular lectures. "Babel," was looked upon as a wonderful production. A great effort was made to have it repeated, but the learned gentleman had engagements to prevent it. We all hope to see him here again next year; all agree that he will have an audience greater than that of any lecturer that ever visited Portage Lake.

The lake shore mentioned, is an arm of Lake Superior, running up a distance of 18 miles into a portion of land known as Keweenaw Point. This point is almost made up into an island by Portage Lake, a distance of only 2 miles connecting it with the main land. At present the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company is busy with 500 or 600 men cutting through this piece of sand.

About 13 miles from the mouth are the villages of Houghton and Hancock—nearly opposite each other. The latter is just recovering from her recent destruction, which nearly every building was burned. They number about 2,000 each in inhabitants, and depend altogether on the mines for an existence. We have no agricultural interests, all our provisions, meats are brought by steamer from below. We look upon a fine mass or a good yield of barrel work as being as good as the wheat.

It is only in Keweenaw Point that our greatest copper deposits lie. It is astonishing the amount of metal found here—more than enough to supply the trade of the whole world. Of the 2,000 tons annually consumed in the United States, more than three-fourths comes from Lake Superior. One peculiarity is we have no ore veins, at least none worth working. The copper occurs principally in trap rock, in pure state, in all degrees of percentage, from that so fine as hardly to pay for stamping, up to 80 per cent of copper. And quite frequently masses of an enormous size are discovered. One quantity recently at the Phoenix mine is said to weigh 800 tons, but probably this is somewhat exaggerated. The largest mass ever found at the Minnesota weighed 450 tons pure copper, and required thirteen months to cut it.

The existence of copper here has been known over 200 years, but active mining operations have been carried on only about twenty-five or thirty years. There are evidences that mining had been carried on here in some distant ages. People evidently very different from our Indians of to-day. Who ever heard of an Indian working in a mine? We have a few hundred of the Chippewa tribe located near us, but fishing and hunting consume all their time; they hardly know what a mine is; they do not prosecute among their curiosities anything that would lead us to think that at any time their forefathers knew anything about or engaged in mining enterprises. Out of all these Indians there is only one who has the least desire to work and accumulate money; his name is John Street, a blacksmith by trade, and a good active workman. John is something of an agriculturist; I bought strawberries of him this season, the largest I ever saw. He has some education, but says he wishes he hadn't, because it only makes him despise himself as an Indian, and despise of ever knowing as much as a white man.

What are these evidences you say? They are found all over the country in the shape of pits, trenches, and implements.

It was by means of these things that copper was first discovered. Nearly all the old men were in this way. These trenches extend for many miles across the country, and average 20 feet in depth. Implements in the shape of stone hammers, with a groove around the head, for binding a wire for a handle, were found in abundance. These ancient craftsmen carried on a business vastly more extensive than is usually believed. They knew something of commercial trading, as we find all over the New England and Southern States, implements and ornaments that could only have had their origin in this region. They apparently knew nothing of melting, as we find ornaments made from

that is hammered out of copper and silver, each in its purity.

One of the best mass shafts found on the old Minnesota mine, was first suggested by one of these ancient pits being discovered. In this same pit, several feet below the dirt and rubbish that had accumulated, was found a mass of pure copper, weighing about two tons, beata perfectly smooth with these stone hammers. Evidently the ancient workmen were determined to get out this mass, and worked at it with a will. They had elevated it on pieces of wood; they had tried to reduce its great size and weight by means of fire, as coals and ash found in abundance, testify. How long ago were these things done? How many ages ago were these crafts attempted made at mining? We can form a slight idea from the trees that have grown in the rubbish thrown up from these pits. A hemlock growing by the side of a much older stump, shows nearly four hundred annual rings. A friend at my elbow, says he saw at the Rockland mine a mass weighing several tons, that bore many evidences of having been worked upon by these ancient miners. A wagon load of hammers were found at the pit. An arm of copper attached to the main mass, extended several feet in the clay, perpendicularly, and these ancient workmen had endeavored to beat it off as a perfect groove; the result of continual hammering was found all around the piece. It was cut off and sent as a curiosity to the world's fair at London. The piece weighed about seven tons. It was the same ancient miners! We were the ancient mound-builders! I believe them to be identical. We find many implements and ornaments in these great mounds that rival even the pyramids in extent that are identical with those found in this region. But we will leave this discussion to Agassiz or Wild. The latter gentleman says they have gone west—that the world has ever been travelling west and that in 10,000 years when these great excavations are being wondered at and the whereabouts of the miners enquired into, some one will say they have gone west.

Although copper is abundant here, mining generally is not a success. Out of the nearly 200 mining companies organized, only about ten or twelve mines are working to-day. The reason is the immense cost of working them and the low price of copper. The expenses can hardly be appreciated except by those who are heavy stockholders and pay a few assessments. Neither can the perfection of the mining business be understood unless witnessed. The process through which the crude material goes from the time it is taken out upon the back in the bowels of the earth till it is fit for use by the artisan, is perfectly wonderful. Everything is done that economy can suggest to make both ends meet. The market has been overstocked—we could not compete with the slave labor of South America in the production of copper, and efforts were made to secure our present tariff. Times have not improved as we expected they would, but copper is looking firmer and this winter we hope for better times.

In my next article we will take a trip underground, see how things are done there, and give a history of the metal, of the methods of mining, and of the brave and stalwart miners themselves.

Yours, &c., S. C. J. Houghton, L. S. Mich., Sept., 1869.

Execution of Poltra at Malbaie.

HE CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

The convict Poltra suffered the extreme penalty of the law yesterday afternoon at Malbaie, for the murder of a man named Ouellet, in the district of Moisie Mines. The trial took place in the early part of this summer, and the execution was fixed for the month of July, but the Government granted the accused a temporary reprieve, owing, it was at the time currently rumored, to the fact that His Excellency Sir John Young intended to visit the district of the country. The ceremonies attending the execution were conducted by two men from Malbaie, being unable to find any person within the limits of his district, who would—upon receipt of a large remuneration—undertake the duties of the officious officer of public execution. Poltra, it is said, up to the last moment refused to accept the conclusions of his religion, and would not receive the visits of any clergymen, proclaiming his innocence of the murder for which he suffered. When, however, he was brought to face the reality of his terrible position on the scaffold he became penitent of his sin, and confessed himself to be the murderer of the unfortunate Ouellet. The execution was conducted in an orderly and peaceful manner, the resident farmers for many miles of the surrounding country were in attendance.

Not long ago a captain of volunteers was publicly presented with a handsome sword. He began his reply thus: Ladies and gentlemen, this sword is the proudest day of my existence.

TO THE WEST, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.

TICKETS issued to all parts; fewer changes of cars to the principal cities of the West than by any other route. Parties purchasing tickets at the station save the trouble and annoyance of rechecking baggage in Toronto, &c.

America money taken at par for all Western Tickets.

W. C. NUN, Agent.

Belleville, April 28, 1869.

1869. COAL. 1869.

BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.

OFFICE—DUNDAS STREET, RIMMINGTON ROAD.

THE subscribers here to hand a cargo of choice M. R. Blomberg Coal.

FOR BLACKSMITHS, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town.

Water Laid, fresh ground, by the ton or barrel, last received.

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FOR BLACKSMITHS, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town.

Water Laid, fresh ground, by the ton or barrel, last received.

FOSTER & NEAL, Agents.

Belleville, June 20, 1869.

Just Received,

A prime lot of

Sugar Cured Hams

And Bacon.

AT

A. SHEARING'S

GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE,

Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville.

With A. FLETCHER & Co.

Belleville, Feb. 1, 1869.

FOR SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT in Bags.

AMERICAN do in Barrels.

ALL KINDS

Farm Seeds,

SEED GRAIN,

FLOUR, RICE, FEED, &c., &c.

A. FLETCHER & Co.

Corner Store.

Belleville, March 10th, 1869.

DAILY BOAT.

Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

BAY OF QUINTE,

Capt. Frank Comer,

## GOOD CROPS &amp; GOOD PRICES,

AUTUMN, 1869.

A Large and Varied Stock of NEW STYLE FURNITURE!

AT G. S. TICKELL'S Warerooms,

FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

THE reputation of the Furniture has been established. The prices cannot be beaten. Farmers and others who intend purchasing will do well, therefore, to call and examine.

N.B.—Furniture furnished completely on the most reasonable terms.

Belleville, September 23, 1869.

THE "QUEEN"

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

HAVING complied with the Act, No. 31, of 1845, by a CASH DEPOSIT with the Minister of Finance, are now prepared to receive monies.

ACCEPT ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

LIFE RISKS Will be taken on equal terms with comparable favorably with other companies.

CAPITAL, - - £2,000,000 STG.

CHIEF OFFICES—Queen Buildings, Liverpool, and Gracechurch Street, London.

CANADA, BRANCH OFFICE—Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

BOARD—Wm. Moir, Esq., Chairman; Henry Thomas, Esq., James Ferrier, and David Torrance, Esq., (in Fire Department); BANKERS—Molson & Co.

RESIDENT SECRETARY & GENERAL AGENT, A. MACKENZIE FORBES,

13 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

M. HOWELL, Belvidere Office.

August 2, 1868.

MARINE BRANCH

Western Insurance Company

OF TORONTO

A. Fletcher & Co., Agents,

ARE prepared to take HULL and CARGO RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Liberal and prompt settlements of all claims.

OFFICE—Corner Front and Bridge Streets, Belleville, May 6.

Are You Insured?

THE WESTERN of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches, through their Agents, W. H. WEBER, on the most favorable terms.

Claims promptly settled.

OFFICE—In Chambers & Webster's Drug Store.

Belleville, June 21, 1867.

REMOVAL

TO THE NEW BLOCK.

Henry Rosenberg.

BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the OLD STAND,

opposite the Wood Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best stock of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELRY,

Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons, &c., &c., ever brought to Belleville.

## Montreal Business Directory.

W. W. STUART,

COMMISSION Merchant and Produce Dealer, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally. OFFICE—23 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 237

St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, The handsome meeting place of the Dominion, and second to any place in the United States.

H. H. GRANT, Watch and Clock Maker, 200 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Every description of Jewelry manufactured from metal (excepted) to suit, under his own supervision.

DEPARTMENTS.

Importers & Manufacturers, 19 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

THOS. HOBSON & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, MONTREAL.

LIBERAL ADVANTAGES in consequence of our services, or for shipment to our friends in Great Britain, the Lower Provinces, &c.

G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 404 Market Street, Montreal.

W. A. LITTLE, LITHOGRAPHER AND ENGRAVER, 700 Notre Dame St., corner of St. John St., Montreal.

AMES, MILLARD & Co., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, 200 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

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## Belleville Business Directory.

E. Baldwin Frazer, B. A., Barrister, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office in Terwilliger's Building, Front St., Belleville.

B. A. BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office in Terwilliger's Building, Front St., Belleville.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

## Latest by Telegraph.

## AT ATLANTIC CABLE.

**THE OCEANOGRAPHIC COUNCIL.**  
 LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Daily Telegraph estimates the declaration of France (Atlantic) as merely one of many manifestations revealing the conspiracy in the Roman Catholic Church, which promises to make the Océanographic Council an occasion of spiritual peace.

## LORD WESTBURY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Lord Westbury has been appointed Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, vice Sir J. C. Bowen.

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

FLORENCE, Sept. 21.—The Government has sent a circular to Italian Consuls at foreign courts pointing out the commercial and political interests of Italy and Egypt, and expressing the desire that the Porte will act, in a conciliatory manner on the points yet unsettled with the Viceroy.

## CONSTITUTIONAL.

PORT SAID, Sept. 21.—The Sultan's Porte permits in its demand on the Viceroy of Egypt in regard to the power of the latter to raise loans and release to make any concessions.

## AMERICAN DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—About half past nine to-night a fire occurred on an oil train on the Erie Railroad, which was standing on the side at Ten Horn City, N. J., about the middle of Bergen tunnel. The flames spread with such rapidity that before any of the cars could be detached and removed, twenty-five of the entire train was enveloped in flames.

## EXCITEMENT ON WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The "Times" speaking of the excitement in Wall Street says: "The scene may be unimaging as a Wall Street fight between Bull and Bear, but it is a more serious aspect. The business of production, exchange, and the conduct of ordinary foreign exchange of market are paralyzed by this heavy rise and corner in gold, through sheer gambling operations."

## SENATOR SUMNER ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA, ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 21.—Senator Sumner, President of the American Society for the Extension of the Convention at the subject of our foreign relations. He said the day has come when the sovereignty of any foreign power over the United States is a sphere must cease; and yet while Spain has her duties to perform, there remains a distinct policy for the United States, and that is of strict non-interference, except in the way of good offices. On the subject of our relations with England, yielding to the wishes of all England's complexity with our relations, he would not attempt to set any price upon the debt which nations owe to the United States. He would not make any formal demand upon power, not a dollar of money, not a word of apology. He would leave it to England upon due consideration of the subject to offer such reparations as she may deem proper, and to our country it remains upon such consideration to decide what reparations we shall require. Mr. Sumner referred to the subject of the proposed annexation of Canada in the light of history and of property, as he was certain that day was already dawning in which we should see the whole land joined under the Government of the United States.

## FLY TIME.—A Connecticut paper feelingly remarks: "When Moses got up his face to both the people of Egypt his head was level. They are a little the meanest thing known to science. Take it Sunday afternoon and between six and eight o'clock mornings when one is trying to get a nap and have a perverse, persistent, pertinacious, pestiferous, pusillanimous fly come at you a thousand and a hundred times in succession, it is enough to make a Pharaoh let go, not only his Jews, but his merriment upon his, and his prettiest servant girl. A boarder at one of our hotels who was subjected to this plague of flies wrote up the other morning with the head of the merriment twisted around his neck and tied in a double bow knot. We calculated that he would have been given to a mustard seed it would roll to Alaska and back again."

## BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY.

TO RENT for a term of years, the Bridgewater Foundry, Lately occupied by Mr. WM. GARRETT.

## Patterns and Tools.

Also for Sale the Patterns and Tools, together with the interest in the Business. A person having some spare capital could do well with the Foundry. In building one or two iron lathes for finishing and repairing Mill, Thrashing Machine, and other work. Apply to BILLY FLINT, Belleville, Sept. 21, 1869. 109-30

## COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

**BELLEVILLE, Sept. 21.**  
 Greenbacks buying at 60 to 73 Billa  
 selling at 70 to 75  
 Bank of Upper Canada Bills, 37 1/2  
 Silver buying at 31 1/2 Da.  
 selling at 32  
 Gold opened at 130, advanced to 135, and closed at 137 1/2.

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

## INTELLIGENCER OFFICE, Sept. 21, 1869.

Wheat—No. 1 to 100 to 110  
 No. 2 to 100 to 105  
 No. 3 to 100 to 100  
 No. 4 to 100 to 95  
 No. 5 to 100 to 90  
 No. 6 to 100 to 85  
 No. 7 to 100 to 80  
 No. 8 to 100 to 75  
 No. 9 to 100 to 70  
 No. 10 to 100 to 65  
 No. 11 to 100 to 60  
 No. 12 to 100 to 55  
 No. 13 to 100 to 50  
 No. 14 to 100 to 45  
 No. 15 to 100 to 40  
 No. 16 to 100 to 35  
 No. 17 to 100 to 30  
 No. 18 to 100 to 25  
 No. 19 to 100 to 20  
 No. 20 to 100 to 15  
 No. 21 to 100 to 10  
 No. 22 to 100 to 5  
 No. 23 to 100 to 0

## MONTREAL MARKETS.

## Special Telegram to the INTELLIGENCER.

**MONTREAL, Sept. 21, 1869.**  
 Flour—Superior Extra, \$3.50 to 3.60  
 Extra, 3.40 to 3.50  
 Family, 3.30 to 3.40  
 Welland Canal Superior, 3.20 to 3.30  
 Super, No. 1 Canada Wheat, 3.10 to 3.20  
 No. 2 Western Wheat, 3.00 to 3.10  
 No. 3, 2.90 to 3.00  
 No. 4, 2.80 to 2.90  
 No. 5, 2.70 to 2.80  
 No. 6, 2.60 to 2.70  
 No. 7, 2.50 to 2.60  
 No. 8, 2.40 to 2.50  
 No. 9, 2.30 to 2.40  
 No. 10, 2.20 to 2.30  
 No. 11, 2.10 to 2.20  
 No. 12, 2.00 to 2.10  
 No. 13, 1.90 to 2.00  
 No. 14, 1.80 to 1.90  
 No. 15, 1.70 to 1.80  
 No. 16, 1.60 to 1.70  
 No. 17, 1.50 to 1.60  
 No. 18, 1.40 to 1.50  
 No. 19, 1.30 to 1.40  
 No. 20, 1.20 to 1.30  
 No. 21, 1.10 to 1.20  
 No. 22, 1.00 to 1.10  
 No. 23, 0.90 to 1.00  
 No. 24, 0.80 to 0.90  
 No. 25, 0.70 to 0.80  
 No. 26, 0.60 to 0.70  
 No. 27, 0.50 to 0.60  
 No. 28, 0.40 to 0.50  
 No. 29, 0.30 to 0.40  
 No. 30, 0.20 to 0.30  
 No. 31, 0.10 to 0.20  
 No. 32, 0.00 to 0.10

## NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

## New York, Sept. 21.

Cotton selling at 39 1/2 for middling upland.  
 Flour: receipts, 11,000 bbls, sales 6,100 bbls, bid at \$5.80 to \$5.95 for superior state and western; \$5.80 to \$5.70 for common to choice extra; \$5.10 to \$5.20 for family; \$4.75 to \$4.85 for No. 1; \$4.40 to \$4.50 for No. 2; \$4.10 to \$4.20 for No. 3; \$3.80 to \$3.90 for No. 4; \$3.50 to \$3.60 for No. 5; \$3.20 to \$3.30 for No. 6; \$2.90 to \$3.00 for No. 7; \$2.60 to \$2.70 for No. 8; \$2.30 to \$2.40 for No. 9; \$2.00 to \$2.10 for No. 10; \$1.70 to \$1.80 for No. 11; \$1.40 to \$1.50 for No. 12; \$1.10 to \$1.20 for No. 13; \$0.80 to \$0.90 for No. 14; \$0.50 to \$0.60 for No. 15; \$0.20 to \$0.30 for No. 16; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 17; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 18; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 19; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 20; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 21; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 22; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 23; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 24; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 25; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 26; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 27; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 28; \$0.00 to \$0.10 for No. 29; 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# Grand Orange Demonstration.

ON TUESDAY MAJOR MACKENZIE BOWELL, M. P., G. M.

On Friday Evening, Sept. 10th, a Grand Orange Demonstration took place in the Victoria Hall, in honor of Major Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., for North Hastings, Canada, and Grand Master of Ontario East. The name of Major Bowell is held in the highest esteem by the Orangemen of Canada; and the noble part he took in upholding the cause of Orangemen, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, will long be remembered by the members of the Institution throughout the whole empire with the liveliest satisfaction and deepest gratitude. Although the brethren had but a few days to prepare for the demonstration, the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity long before the commencement of the proceedings. The brethren generally were the insignia of the Order, and exhibited the greatest enthusiasm. The hall was decorated with a large number of banners of the Institution, which gave a magnificent and imposing appearance to the audience and imposing band was in attendance, and at intervals during the evening displayed a number of fine and beautiful costumes. About eight o'clock, Major Mackenzie Bowell, accompanied by Bro. William Johnston, Esq., M. P., G. M., of the Victoria Hall, entered the hall, when the band struck up, "See! the Conquering Hero Comes," and the cheering was truly enthusiastic, and elicited the fraternal feeling which exists among the Orangemen of this Order here towards the brethren in distant parts of the Empire.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq., M. P., G. M., then took the chair, and called upon Bro. John Croxley, Deputy Grand Chaplain, to open the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman, after reading the minutes of the last meeting, and after having received with loud cheers and great enthusiasm the following resolutions, which were read by the Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, (Loud cheers and great enthusiasm.)

"We, the undersigned, do hereby resolve, that we will stand by the Orangemen of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, (Loud cheers and great enthusiasm.)

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Now, in Canada I may say that we are all working men, and that our position that a working man cannot aspire to through his own industry and determination. (Cheers.) I am, Sir, working man myself, and I extend the right hand of fellowship and the warmest affection to every man no matter what may be his position in society, his wealth or poverty, if he is an Orangeman. (Tremendous cheering.) Unless an Orangeman who has been admitted within the portals of an Orange lodge entertains and carries out those principles, he is unworthy of the name or colors that he wears. (Hear, hear.) Your next reference, Worshipful Sir, is to the action of the Grand Lodge, which I have the honor to provide, in reference to your election. I think I need scarcely assure the Orangemen of Belfast that we watched that election as narrowly as at an election over the length and breadth of the British dominion. (Cheers.) We felt that in that election the great principles of Orangism and of the Protestant cause were at stake. (Hear, hear.) We knew that our brethren, persecuted, and like the martyrs of old, had been incarcerated in jail, for entertaining views which were not in unison with Protestants, but were in accordance with the principles laid down in the rules that govern the Orangemen of this Order. (Cheers.) We felt proud, as you may feel proud, that you succeeded in carrying out the most important principle of the Institution. We have, I think, in Canada, undergone the same difficulties that you have had to encounter in this country, particularly in the matter of elections. You will find when you choose your own representatives among yourselves, that you are old hereditary leaders who will try to crush you in your endeavor to place a man in the position where he can not only vindicate your rights, but stand up for them under all circumstances.

Bro. James H. H. W. 480, who was also received with loud cheers, seconded the motion. The Chairman then put the motion, when it was carried amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Bro. Wm. McConachie, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Belfast, then read the address, which was as follows:—

"I have the honor to address you on the occasion of this demonstration, which is a most important one for the Orangemen of this Order. (Cheers.) We feel proud, as you may feel proud, that you succeeded in carrying out the most important principle of the Institution. We have, I think, in Canada, undergone the same difficulties that you have had to encounter in this country, particularly in the matter of elections. You will find when you choose your own representatives among yourselves, that you are old hereditary leaders who will try to crush you in your endeavor to place a man in the position where he can not only vindicate your rights, but stand up for them under all circumstances.

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BELLEVILLE, September 31, 1869. 104

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M. BOWELL, Insurance Office, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922,







## Latest by Telegraph.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

## THE ASSASSINATION STORY.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The report that a husband and eldest son of a woman recently murdered at Havre, is innocent. A man, named Trognon, an alleged accomplice in the deed, was traced to that place and captured. Additional evidence has come to light which leads to the belief that the father and son are innocent and may possibly have been murdered by the same parties who killed the mother and her children.

## CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 23.—The question raised by the Catholic University of Fribourg will probably be settled by a new educational bill which is to be submitted to the Diet.

NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A new line of telegraph cable to be laid between Ireland and Nova Scotia projected.

## THE LATEST.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—The Government intend to compel the Bishops to take the Oath of Allegiance to the new Constitution.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

It is officially announced that a reduction of 5 per cent is to be made in the salaries of all Colonial officers.

GEN. SICKLES.

Minister Sicks has long interview with the Spanish Minister of State, at Sevilla to-day.

ASSASSINATION.

Intelligence has been received here of the assassination of the President of the Republic, Cas. C.

REPUBLICAN CLUB.

A Republican Club in the city has been closed by the Government on account of a resolution adopted declaring that the members would make an armed resistance to the Monarchy.

BOUND TO STICK OUT.

Republican meetings are becoming general in the principal cities of Spain. At Saragossa, Mayor Casterio addressed an audience of 30,000 persons, urging death before acceptance of Monarchy.

ARRESTED.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Gen. Pierrat, was arrested on Friday and taken to Taragona.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Emperor presided at the Council Ministers to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The Emperor and Empress to-day, attended the races at Bois de Boulogne.

The departure of the Empress for the East is fixed for the 30th inst.

In official circles it is given to a report in circulation, that Marshal Canrobert is about to leave the command of the first army corps, which is stationed in the second Paris.

EYE A CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Lorrillard, of the "York Meteor," has issued a challenge for an encounter, to take place in the autumn or next Spring, the stakes to be \$4,000.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

Specie to the amount of \$250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. Large amounts have also been drawn from the Bank of France for the same destination.

SAILED.

The steamer China, which sailed yesterday, took out \$10,000 in specie. One firm here has sent a quarter of a million pounds specie to New York during the past week.

A STREET FIGHT.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—At Barcelona, an attempt was made to disarm some volunteers who were tested against the arrest of Gen. Pierrat. This excited the Volunteers, and caused a slight insurrection. Barricades were thrown up, and a conflict took place in the street between the Government troops and Volunteers. The fight was a short one. The Volunteers were beaten, and several were taken prisoners. Amongst the latter are two deputies to the Cortes. The troops now hold all parts of the city. It is reported that the revolt has been completely suppressed.

QUARTERS, Sept. 27.—The steamer "Minneapolis," from New York, has arrived at Havre. The steamer "Columbia," from New York, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 27, 1890.—Cottons for money 80½; Accounts 80½ to 80; 50s for 80 80½; 60s for 80 80½; 70s for 80 80½; 80s for 80 80½; 90s for 80 80½; 100s for 80 80½; 110s for 80 80½; 120s for 80 80½; 130s for 80 80½; 140s for 80 80½; 150s for 80 80½; 160s for 80 80½; 170s for 80 80½; 180s for 80 80½; 190s for 80 80½; 200s for 80 80½; 210s for 80 80½; 220s for 80 80½; 230s for 80 80½; 240s for 80 80½; 250s for 80 80½; 260s for 80 80½; 270s for 80 80½; 280s for 80 80½; 290s for 80 80½; 300s for 80 80½; 310s for 80 80½; 320s for 80 80½; 330s for 80 80½; 340s for 80 80½; 350s for 80 80½; 360s for 80 80½; 370s for 80 80½; 380s for 80 80½; 390s for 80 80½; 400s for 80 80½; 410s for 80 80½; 420s for 80 80½; 430s for 80 80½; 440s for 80 80½; 450s for 80 80½; 460s for 80 80½; 470s for 80 80½; 480s for 80 80½; 490s for 80 80½; 500s for 80 80½; 510s for 80 80½; 520s for 80 80½; 530s for 80 80½; 540s for 80 80½; 550s for 80 80½; 560s for 80 80½; 570s for 80 80½; 580s for 80 80½; 590s for 80 80½; 600s for 80 80½; 610s for 80 80½; 620s for 80 80½; 630s for 80 80½; 640s for 80 80½; 650s for 80 80½; 660s for 80 80½; 670s for 80 80½; 680s for 80 80½; 690s for 80 80½; 700s for 80 80½; 710s for 80 80½; 720s for 80 80½; 730s for 80 80½; 740s for 80 80½; 750s for 80 80½; 760s for 80 80½; 770s for 80 80½; 780s for 80 80½; 790s for 80 80½; 800s for 80 80½; 810s for 80 80½; 820s for 80 80½; 830s for 80 80½; 840s for 80 80½; 850s for 80 80½; 860s for 80 80½; 870s for 80 80½; 880s for 80 80½; 890s for 80 80½; 900s for 80 80½; 910s for 80 80½; 920s for 80 80½; 930s for 80 80½; 940s for 80 80½; 950s for 80 80½; 960s for 80 80½; 970s for 80 80½; 980s for 80 80½; 990s for 80 80½; 1000s for 80 80½; 1010s for 80 80½; 1020s for 80 80½; 1030s for 80 80½; 1040s for 80 80½; 1050s for 80 80½; 1060s for 80 80½; 1070s for 80 80½; 1080s for 80 80½; 1090s for 80 80½; 1100s for 80 80½; 1110s for 80 80½; 1120s for 80 80½; 1130s for 80 80½; 1140s for 80 80½; 1150s for 80 80½; 1160s for 80 80½; 1170s for 80 80½; 1180s for 80 80½; 1190s for 80 80½; 1200s for 80 80½; 1210s for 80 80½; 1220s for 80 80½; 1230s for 80 80½; 1240s for 80 80½; 1250s for 80 80½; 1260s for 80 80½; 1270s for 80 80½; 1280s for 80 80½; 1290s for 80 80½; 1300s for 80 80½; 1310s for 80 80½; 1320s for 80 80½; 1330s for 80 80½; 1340s for 80 80½; 1350s for 80 80½; 1360s for 80 80½; 1370s for 80 80½; 1380s for 80 80½; 1390s for 80 80½; 1400s for 80 80½; 1410s for 80 80½; 1420s for 80 80½; 1430s for 80 80½; 1440s for 80 80½; 1450s for 80 80½; 1460s for 80 80½; 1470s for 80 80½; 1480s for 80 80½; 1490s for 80 80½; 1500s for 80 80½; 1510s for 80 80½; 1520s for 80 80½; 1530s for 80 80½; 1540s for 80 80½; 1550s for 80 80½; 1560s for 80 80½; 1570s for 80 80½; 1580s for 80 80½; 1590s for 80 80½; 1600s for 80 80½; 1610s for 80 80½; 1620s for 80 80½; 1630s for 80 80½; 1640s for 80 80½; 1650s for 80 80½; 1660s for 80 80½; 1670s for 80 80½; 1680s for 80 80½; 1690s for 80 80½; 1700s for 80 80½; 1710s for 80 80½; 1720s for 80 80½; 1730s for 80 80½; 1740s for 80 80½; 1750s for 80 80½; 1760s for 80 80½; 1770s for 80 80½; 1780s for 80 80½; 1790s for 80 80½; 1800s for 80 80½; 1810s for 80 80½; 1820s for 80 80½; 1830s for 80 80½; 1840s for 80 80½; 1850s for 80 80½; 1860s for 80 80½; 1870s for 80 80½; 1880s for 80 80½; 1890s for 80 80½; 1900s for 80 80½; 1910s for 80 80½; 1920s for 80 80½; 1930s for 80 80½; 1940s for 80 80½; 1950s for 80 80½; 1960s for 80 80½; 1970s for 80 80½; 1980s for 80 80½; 1990s for 80 80½; 2000s for 80 80½; 2010s for 80 80½; 2020s for 80 80½; 2030s for 80 80½; 2040s for 80 80½; 2050s for 80 80½; 2060s for 80 80½; 2070s for 80 80½; 2080s for 80 80½; 2090s for 80 80½; 2100s for 80 80½; 2110s for 80 80½; 2120s for 80 80½; 2130s for 80 80½; 2140s for 80 80½; 2150s for 80 80½; 2160s for 80 80½; 2170s for 80 80½; 2180s for 80 80½; 2190s for 80 80½; 2200s for 80 80½; 2210s for 80 80½; 2220s for 80 80½; 2230s for 80 80½; 2240s for 80 80½; 2250s for 80 80½; 2260s for 80 80½; 2270s for 80 80½; 2280s for 80 80½; 2290s for 80 80½; 2300s for 80 80½; 2310s for 80 80½; 2320s for 80 80½; 2330s for 80 80½; 2340s for 80 80½; 2350s for 80 80½; 2360s for 80 80½; 2370s for 80 80½; 2380s for 80 80½; 2390s for 80 80½; 2400s for 80 80½; 2410s for 80 80½; 2420s for 80 80½; 2430s for 80 80½; 2440s for 80 80½; 2450s for 80 80½; 2460s for 80 80½; 2470s for 80 80½; 2480s for 80 80½; 2490s for 80 80½; 2500s for 80 80½; 2510s for 80 80½; 2520s for 80 80½; 2530s for 80 80½; 2540s for 80 80½; 2550s for 80 80½; 2560s for 80 80½; 2570s for 80 80½; 2580s for 80 80½; 2590s for 80 80½; 2600s for 80 80½; 2610s for 80 80½; 2620s for 80 80½; 2630s for 80 80½; 2640s for 80 80½; 2650s for 80 80½; 2660s for 80 80½; 2670s for 80 80½; 2680s for 80 80½; 2690s for 80 80½; 2700s for 80 80½; 2710s for 80 80½; 2720s for 80 80½; 2730s for 80 80½; 2740s for 80 80½; 2750s for 80 80½; 2760s for 80 80½; 2770s for 80 80½; 2780s for 80 80½; 2790s for 80 80½; 2800s for 80 80½; 2810s for 80 80½; 2820s for 80 80½; 2830s for 80 80½; 2840s for 80 80½; 2850s for 80 80½; 2860s for 80 80½; 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3430s for 80 80½; 3440s for 80 80½; 3450s for 80 80½; 3460s for 80 80½; 3470s for 80 80½; 3480s for 80 80½; 3490s for 80 80½; 3500s for 80 80½; 3510s for 80 80½; 3520s for 80 80½; 3530s for 80 80½; 3540s for 80 80½; 3550s for 80 80½; 3560s for 80 80½; 3570s for 80 80½; 3580s for 80 80½; 3590s for 80 80½; 3600s for 80 80½; 3610s for 80 80½; 3620s for 80 80½; 3630s for 80 80½; 3640s for 80 80½; 3650s for 80 80½; 3660s for 80 80½; 3670s for 80 80½; 3680s for 80 80½; 3690s for 80 80½; 3700s for 80 80½; 3710s for 80 80½; 3720s for 80 80½; 3730s for 80 80½; 3740s for 80 80½; 3750s for 80 80½; 3760s for 80 80½; 3770s for 80 80½; 3780s for 80 80½; 3790s for 80 80½; 3800s for 80 80½; 3810s for 80 80½; 3820s for 80 80½; 3830s for 80 80½; 3840s for 80 80½; 3850s for 80 80½; 3860s for 80 80½; 3870s for 80 80½; 3880s for 80 80½; 3890s for 80 80½; 3900s for 80 80½; 3910s for 80 80½; 3920s for 80 80½; 3930s for 80 80½; 3940s for 80 80½; 3950s for 80 80½; 3960s for 80 80½; 3970s for 80 80½; 3980s for 80 80½; 3990s for 80 80½; 4000s for 80 80½; 4010s for 80 80½; 4020s for 80 80½; 4030s for 80 80½; 4040s for 80 80½; 4050s for 80 80½; 4060s for 80 80½; 4070s for 80 80½; 4080s for 80 80½; 4090s for 80 80½; 4100s for 80 80½; 4110s for 80 80½; 4120s for 80 80½; 4130s for 80 80½; 4140s for 80 80½; 4150s for 80 80½; 4160s for 80 80½; 4170s for 80 80½; 4180s for 80 80½; 4190s for 80 80½; 4200s for 80 80½; 4210s for 80 80½; 4220s for 80 80½; 4230s for 80 80½; 4240s for 80 80½; 4250s for 80 80½; 4260s for 80 80½; 4270s for 80 80½; 4280s for 80 80½; 4290s for 80 80½; 4300s for 80 80½; 4310s for 80 80½; 4320s for 80 80½; 4330s for 80 80½; 4340s for 80 80½; 4350s for 80 80½; 4360s for 80 80½; 4370s for 80 80½; 4380s for 80 80½; 4390s for 80 80½; 4400s for 80 80½; 4410s for 80 80½; 4420s for 80 80½; 4430s for 80 80½; 4440s for 80 80½; 4450s for 80 80½; 4460s for 80 80½; 4470s for 80 80½; 4480s for 80 80½; 4490s for 80 80½; 4500s for 80 80½; 4510s for 80 80½; 4520s for 80 80½; 4530s for 80 80½; 4540s for 80 80½; 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# Belleville Business Directory.

LET YOURS BE HARMONY IN YOURS HARMONY—LIBERALLY OF YOURS BE HARMONY—CHARITY IN ALL.

Vol. 3.

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, DOMINION OF CANADA, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1869.

No. 126.

## Gone Before.

There's a beautiful line in the silent air,  
Which follows me ever and near,  
With smiling eyes and amber hair,  
With wistful lips, yet with breath of prayer  
That I feel, but cannot hear.

The dimpled hand and ringlet of gold  
Lay low in a marble sleep;  
I stretch my arms for the clasp of old,  
But the empty air is strangely cold,  
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a smile born with a radiant crown,  
And a cross laid down in the dust;  
There's a smile where never a shade comes now,  
And tears no more from those dear eyes flow,  
So sweet in their innocent trust.

As well! and summer is coming again,  
Singing her song old and new,  
But oh! it sounds like a cry of pain,  
As 't is tears in the sunshine and the rain,  
Or 't is hearts of the world's great wrong.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,  
And I long to reach its shore,  
For I know I shall find my treasure there,  
The laughing eyes and amber hair,  
Of the loved one gone before.

## Sumner's Great Speech at Worcester, Massachusetts.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.  
During Senator Sumner's great speech, before the Republican State Convention, at Worcester, Mass., he said:—  
From the case of *Tyler v. Davis* to the case of England, there for the present I content myself with a brief exposition. On this subject I have never before spoken except with pain, and I hope not to say anything now which shall augment difficulties, although when I consider how British anger was aroused by an effort in another place, judged by all who heard it most pacific in character, I do not know that even these few words may not be misinterpreted.

There can be no doubt that we received from England insupportable wrong—greater, I have often said, than was ever received by any civilized Power from another short of unjust war. I do not say this in bitterness, but in sadness. There can be no doubt that through English complexity our carrying trade was transferred to English bottoms, our foreign commerce sacrificed, while England gained what we lost; our blockade rendered more expensive, and generally, that our war, with all its fearful cost of blood and treasure, was prolonged indefinitely. This terrible complexity began with a wrongful recognition of rebel belligerence, under the shelter of which private ships were built and supplies were sent forth. All this was at the very moment of our moral agony, in the midst of a struggle for national life, and it was done in support of rebels whose single declared object of separate existence as a nation was slavery, being in this respect clearly distinguishable from a Power, where slavery is tolerated without being made the corner stone. Such is the case. Who shall fix the measure of this great accountability? For the present it is enough to expose it. I make no demand—not a dollar of reparation, but a word of apology. I show simply what England has done to us. It will be for her to determine what reparation to offer. It will be for the American people to determine what reparation to require. To England I content myself with the aspiration that out of it may come some enduring safeguard for the future, some landmark of humanity.—But I have little hope of any adequate settlement until our country is fully satisfied. In all controversies the first stage of justice is to understand the case; and, sooner or later, England must understand ours.

The English argument, so far as argument can be found in the recent debates, has not in any respect impaired the justice of our complaint. Legally it is said that there can be no sentimental damages, or damages for wounded feeling, and then our case is dismissed as having nothing but this foundation. Now, without undertaking to say that there is no remedy in the case supposed, I wish it understood that our complaint is for damages traced directly to England. If the amount is unproportional, so also is the wrong. The scale of damages is naturally in proportion to the scale of operations. Who amongst us doubts that these damages were received? The records show how our commerce suffered, and witnesses without number testify how the war was prolonged. Ask any of our great generals—ask Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade—ask Grant. In view of this great wrong it is a disparagement of international law to say that there is no remedy. An eminent English judge once pronounced from the bench that "the law is silent as to a remedy," but no audience is required in this case—noting but simple justice.

Then it is said, why not consider our good friends in England, and especially those noble workmen, who stood by us so bravely? We do not consider them always, and give them gratitude for their generous silence. It is the wrong that England, we trace no damages to them, nor to any class, high or low, but to England—

corporate England—through whose government we suffered.  
Then, again, it is said why not exhibit an account against France? For the good reason that, while France rebelled with England in recognition of rebel belligerence, no private ship or blockade runners were built under shelter of this recognition to prey upon our commerce. The two cases are wide asunder, and they are distinguished by two different phases of the common law. The recognition of rebel belligerence in France was *damnum injuria*, or wrong without injury; but that same recognition in England has *damnum cum injuria*, or wrong with injury, and it is of this unquestionable injury that we complain.

Follow citizens! It cannot be doubted that the precedence of this great question will be always a cloud upon the relations of two Powers, when there should be sunshine. Good friends on both sides should desire its settlement in such way as most to promote good will, and to make the best precedent for civilization. But there can be no good will without justice, nor can any sound judgment be formed or established any rule for the future. Sometimes there are whispers of territorial compromise, and Canada is named as the consideration. But he knows England little who knows the English liberty from Magna Charta to the Somerset case, who supposes that this nation could undertake any such transfer. And he knows little also of our country, and that great liberty which is ours, who supposes that we could receive such a transfer. On each side there is a possibility. Territory may be conveyed, but not a people. I allude to this suggestion only because it is made in the public press and has been answered from England. But the United States can never be indifferent to Canada, nor to the other British provinces, near neighbors and kindred. It is well known historically that even before the Declaration of Independence our fathers hoped that Canada would take part with them.—Washington was strong in this hope, so was Franklin.

The Continental Congress, by solemn resolution, invited Canada, and she appointed a commission, with Benjamin Franklin at its head, to form a union between the colonies and the people of Canada. In the careful instructions, which were issued in behalf of Congress by John Hancock, President, the Commissioners are, among other things, enjoined to remind the Canadians that "it is our earnest desire to adopt them into the Union as a sister colony, and to secure the same general system of mild and equal laws for both, and ourselves, with only such local differences as may be agreeable to each colony respectively;" and further, that in the opinion of the Continental Congress, "their interests and ours are inseparably united" (American Archives, vol. v., p. 412, fourth series) Long ago the Continental Congress passed away. Long ago the great Commission rested from its labor. The invitation survives, not only in the archives of our history, but in all American hearts, constant and continuing as when first issued, believing as we do, that such a union, in the fulness of time, with the good will of the mother country and the accord of both parties, will be the harbinger of infinite good. Nor do I doubt this will be accomplished. Such a union was foreseen by the late Richard Cobden, who, in a letter to myself, bearing date London, 7th of November, 1857, wrote:—"I grieve with you that nature has decided that Canada and the United States must become one for all purposes of intercommunication. Whether they shall be united in the same federal government, or may depend upon the two parties to the union. I can assure you, that there will be no repetition of the policy of 1776 on that point to prevent our North American colonies from pursuing their interests in their own way, and that the people of Canada are tolerably unanimous in wishing to sever the very slight thread which now binds them to this country. I see no reason why if good faith and ordinary treaty be observed, it should not be 'done amicably.' Nearly twenty years have passed since that prophetic word, and enough has already taken place to give assurance of the fact. Reciprocity, which is so often desired on both sides, will be transfigured in union which our land is strengthened and extended. The end is certain; nor shall we wait long for its mighty fulfillment. Its beginning is the first step, and it is the first step, through which the nation's unity shall become manifest. This is the first step. The rest will follow. In the present state of affairs it is now at hand, and he is blind who does not discern it. From the frozen sea to the torrid waters of the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the whole vast continent—uniting with unobstructed paths where the road divides, where the wheel indicates our first advance—teeming with iron, copper, silver and gold—filling with the life of the people, with the telegraph and steam and constant currents—breathing already with schools, colleges and libraries—streets with shops and stores where I am selling—the whole interlarded by rivers which are highways, and the whole under the great power of the sun—this will be the great republic, one and indivisible, with a common constitution, a common liberty and a common glory.

## TO THE WEST, VIA GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.  
TICKETS issued to all parts; fewer changes of cars to the principal cities of the West than by any other route. Parties purchasing tickets at the station save the trouble and annoyance of checking baggage in Toronto, &c.  
American money taken at par for all Western Tickets.  
W. C. NUNN, Agent.  
Belleville, April 28, 1869.  
3074

## 1869. COAL. 1869.

**BAY QUINTE COAL YARD.**  
OFFICE—DUNDAS STREET, KING'S CROSS.  
THE subscribers have to hand a cargo of pure M. R. Blossburg Coal, FOR BLACKSMITHS, Quality unsurpassed; delivered in any part of the town.  
Water Lime, fresh ground, by the ton or barrel, just received.  
FOSTER & NEAL.  
Belleville, June 20, 1869.

## Just Received.

A prime lot of **Sugar Cured Hams** And Bacon.  
AT A. SHEARING'S GROCERY & LIQUOR STORE, Corner Front and Bridge Streets, With A. FLETCHER & Co.  
Belleville, Feb. 11, 1869.

## FOR SALE.

**LIVERPOOL SALT** in Bags. **AMERICAN** do in Barrels.

ALL KINDS **Farm Seeds**, SEED GRAIN, FLOUR, BEAN, FEED, &c. &c. A. FLETCHER & Co. Corner Store.

**DAILY BOAT.** Belleville, Picton and Kingston!

**THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER**

**BAY OF QUINTE,** Capt. Frank Comer.

LEAVES Belleville EVERY DAY (Sundays except) for Kingston, at 10 A.M., and returns on TUESDAY, at 10 A.M. For freight, passage, and intermediate ports, apply to the Captain, or to the Agents, Messrs. R. P. DAVY, Agents.

**FARE.** From Belleville to Kingston, Clarks, \$1.25; Meals and State Room extra. Persons wishing to call at Picton, or to call at Kingston, and return, have ample time in the morning, and in the afternoon, for a full day's excursion. Also, Family Carriage, and passage to and from Montreal in connection with the Royal Mail Line of Lake and River Steamers. Passengers per Bay of Quinte connect at Kingston with Capt. Comer's steamer, and arrive at Rome at 3 P.M., in time for New York City express cars and vice versa.

**ROBT. TANNHILL,** Passenger, 127 Cerrigos and Cable always in attendance at Belleville, Picton and Kingston.

## REMOVAL.

THE customers and friends of Mr. L. ROSENBERG are respectfully informed that he has Removed his Ware Rooms

Large and Commodious Brick Shop North of the Commercial Buildings, Front St.

He has now an exhibition on the premises, LARGEST, MOST VARIED, and the

**Finest Stocks of Furniture**

Ever shown in Belleville.

As a first grade article, he is distinguished by his own supervision by NEW and

**IMPROVED MACHINERY,** and employing the **BEST WORKMEN.** He can guarantee every satisfaction. A particular call and examine his Stock before purchasing.

L. ROSENBERG, April 21, 1869. 301-303

**Canada Produce Agency.** JOHN WILMOT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Particular attention given to the sale of Canada's Produce in New York.

## GOOD CROPS & GOOD PRICES, AUTUMN, 1869.

A Large and Varied Stock of **NEW STYLE FURNITURE!**

AT **G. S. TICKELL'S** Waterrooms, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.

THE reputation of the Furniture has been established. The prices cannot be beaten. Farmers and others who intend purchasing will do well, therefore, to call and examine. N. B.—Furnishings furnished completely on the most reasonable terms.  
Belleville, September 21, 1869. 104

## THE "QUEEN"

**FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** OF LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON.

HAVING complied with the Act Vic. 31, cap. XLV, by a CASH DEPOSIT with the Minister of Finance, are now prepared to ACCEPT ALL ORDINARY FIRE RISKS

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

**LIFE RISKS** Will be taken on terms that will compare favorably with other Companies.

**CAPITAL - £2,000,000 STG.**

**CHIEF OFFICERS—**Queen Buildings, Liverpool, and Gracechurch Street, London.

**CANADA BRANCH OFFICE—**Exchange Buildings, Montreal.

**MANAGERS—**Wm. Wilson, Esq., Chairman; Henry Thomas Esq., Hon. James Ferrier, and David Torrance Esq., (in Discharge of) BANKERS—Molson & Co.

**RESIDENT SECRETARY & GENERAL AGENT.** A. MACKENZIE FURNESS, 12 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

**MARINE BRANCH** Western Insurance Company OF TORONTO

**A. Fletcher & Co., Agents.**

ARE prepared to take BULL and CARGO RISKS on the most favorable terms Liberal and prompt settlements of all claims for loss of goods and cargo.

Belleville, May 6, 1869. 54

## REMOVAL

TO THE **NEW BLOCK.**

**Henry Rosenberg,** BEGS to announce that he has removed to the NEW BLOCK, on the site of the OLD STAN.

Opposite to West Market, where he will be happy to see all his old customers and the public generally, and exhibit to them one of the finest and best assorted stocks of

**GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, Clocks, Electro-Plated Spoons, &c., &c.,** ever brought to Belleville.

All goods are warranted what they are represented to be.

All kinds of jobbing and repairing done promptly and at moderate rates.

Call and inspect the Stock before purchasing.

H. ROSENBERG, Belleville, Sep. 1869. 122-124

## Are You Insured?

THE WESTERN, of Toronto, Fire and Marine Assurance Company, are prepared to effect risks in both branches through their Agents, J. W. WEBSTER, on the most reasonable terms.

Business money, Wednesday and Friday, OFFICE—in Charles & Webster's Drug Store.

**AGENTS—**Belleville, June 21, 1867. 430-171

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## Montreal Business Directory.

**W. W. STUART,** COMMISSION MERCHANT and Produce Dealer, for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and Produce generally. OFFICE—30 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. 29-1

**ST. LAWRENCE HALL,** Great St. James Street, Montreal.

**St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.** The fashionable watering place of the Dominion, and second to any place in the United States.

**H. HOGAN, PROPRIETOR.**

**H. GRANT,** Watch and Clock Maker, 303 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**de B. MACDONALD & Co., IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,** 303 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

**DEPARTMENTS.** Brass, Lumber and Coal, Rubber and Canvas, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Varnishes, and all the articles usually found in a well-stocked warehouse.

**THOS. HOBSON & Co., Produce Commission Merchants,** 303 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

**G. P. GIRDWOOD, M. D., Consulting and Analytical Chemist,** 430 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**W. A. LITTLE, LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER,** 430 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**AMES, MILLARD & Co., WHOLESALE Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,** 13 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**SUTHERLAND, FORCE & Co., WHOLESALE DRUG GOODS,** 480 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**ONTARIO MEDICAL HALL, 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.**

**Charles C. Wilson, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST.**

A choice stock of **Perfumery and Toilet Articles.** The largest stock of Surgical Instruments in the Province. 29-1

**CHARLES D. EDWARDS, SUCCESSOR TO KERSHAW & EDWARDS, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF SAFES,** 187 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**Richelieu Company.** Daily Royal Mail Line of Steamers between Quebec and Montreal.

**ON and after MONDAY, the 2nd May, the new and magnificent steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Quebec for Montreal, via the St. Lawrence, on the following days:—**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Monday, the 2nd May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Tuesday, the 3rd May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Wednesday, the 4th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Thursday, the 5th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Friday, the 6th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Saturday, the 7th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Sunday, the 8th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Monday, the 9th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Tuesday, the 10th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Wednesday, the 11th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Thursday, the 12th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Friday, the 13th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Saturday, the 14th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Sunday, the 15th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Monday, the 16th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Tuesday, the 17th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Wednesday, the 18th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Thursday, the 19th May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Friday, the 20th May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Saturday, the 21st May, at 10 A.M.**

**QUEBEC, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Quebec on Sunday, the 22nd May, at 10 A.M.**

**MONTREAL, Capt. J. M. LeBlond, will leave Montreal on Monday, the 23rd May, at 10 A.M.**

## Belleville Business Directory.

**E. Baldwin Frateck, B. A., BARRISTER, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office in Terrill's Building, Front St., Belleville. 24-1**

**A. R. Doughty, BARRISTER, &c., &c., Solicitors in Chancery, Office, 100 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. 24-1**

**MacLellan & MacLellan, BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office—Front Street, Belleville. 24-1**

**Diamond & Dickson, BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office—Nelson's Hall, Front Street, Belleville. 24-1**

**Alex. Robertson, BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, &c., Office—Ground floor, next the Express Office, Bridge Street, Belleville. 24-1**

**Ponton, Falkner & Denman, BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Front Street, Belleville. 10-1**

**PROVINCIAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN, Office in the Dominion Building, Bridge Street, Belleville. 24-1**

**Geo. H. Haynes, HATTEK and FURNER, Front Street, Belleville. 10-1**

**Dr. Chas. Ridgely, OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' BANK, PRINCEAL STREET. 24-1**

**John Wilson, BAKER and Confectioner, 100 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. 24-1**

**Angus McFee, WATCHEMAN and Jeweller, Front St., Belleville. A large stock of Clocks, watches, Jewellery and Silver Ware, and all the latest and most artistic and reasonable terms. 10-1**

**W. A. Brown, MERCHANT TAILOR and Clothier, Front St., Belleville, opposite Fowler's Hotel. 24-1**

**Geo. Gibson, MANUFACTURER of Boots and Shoes, Front Street, Belleville. A select stock of Boots and Shoes, and all the latest and most artistic and reasonable terms. 10-1**

**J. C. Vapour, MERCHANT TAILOR and Clothier, opposite Fowler's Hotel, Front Street, Belleville. A large stock of Boots and Shoes, and all the latest and most artistic and reasonable terms. 10-1**

**FORNIE & Kennedy, CIVIL and MINING ENGINEERS, Provincial Surveyors, and all the latest and most artistic and reasonable terms. 10-1**

**C. C. FORNIE & C. F. L. L. KENNEDY, C. & F. L. L. 10-1**

## MONTEAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

UNDER CONTRACT with the Government of Canada for the Canadian & United States Mails.

1869—1870. PASSENGERS, 1000—1000. RETURN TICKETS, 1000—1000.

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## The Gold Excitement.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Bank of New York has continued its clearing house for the business of Friday last on the basis of gold at 135.

The Express financial says:—"The excitement in Wall street has been very great throughout the day and night, and has been scarcely less important than for many days past. The scene of this great drama of speculation is shifted with fearful rapidity, and the executive session of the Gold Room before it broke out in the shape of a panic in the Stock Exchange; and in turn this scarcely subsides before there is again another session in the Gold Room. The Gold Exchange resembled at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in obedience to a special call from the President, and the Committee reported that the Bank of New York found that their clearing house was insufficient to clear Friday's contracts in the Gold Room without embarrassing their regular operations of the bank. The Stock Exchange presented a gloomy aspect towards the close of the day, and a panic, which was not anticipated, had made its appearance. The Gold Room had made in value to date has wiped out from existence a large number of small operators and weakened many of the large firms. There were many rumors of failures, but none have yet been officially announced. The National Stock Exchange has resolved to commence dealing in gold to-morrow."

## Honour to a Canadian Orangeman.

We observe with pleasure that the Orangemen of Belfast have made a warm and hearty demonstration in honour of Major Mackenzie Bowell, one of the Ontario Masters and Members of Parliament of Canada. Orangemen exercise a great influence in Canada; many of its members have gone forth from the North of Ireland, and any honour done to a Canadian Orangeman is only a tightening of the bonds that should hold Protestants together in different parts of the same great empire. Mr. Johnston, member for Belfast, presided on the occasion, and referred to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and the Canadian Orangemen, and Major Mackenzie Bowell among them, refused to doff their insignia to please the late Duke of Newcastle. We noticed the affair fully at the time. Rumours in Lower Canada were allowed to appear in the presence of the Prince, arrayed in the trappings of their orders, while the Liberal guardian of a British Prince insisted that loyal men should hide out of sight the ornaments associated with a great and glorious cause.

The address presented to Major Bowell was well deserved. The time may come when Ulster and Canada may stand together, and they may too be able to prosecute acts of kindness and sympathy. Several excellent speeches were delivered on the occasion, but we would refer especially to the Chairman's concluding observations. Liberal journals have been endeavouring to make a convert of Mr. Johnston, but his late utterances show that they have not much success. He objects, he says, to much that is meant in the name "Conservative," but he has no sympathy with the great Liberal party. More than anything else, he is called Conservative, and particularly at present. Conservatism should support all that is good in the institutions of the country, but our Conservative leaders support some things that are objectionable as well as those which are good. The Conservative leaders take expediency as their rule as well as the Liberals. In the late battle on the Irish Church the Conservative party did not do all it could have done and should have done to save it from the enemy. At the same time, Liberalism is worse. Its great aim seems to be to elevate Popery and democracy. Continental Liberalism keep Ulster in a state of anarchy, but British and Irish Liberals encourage it. Irish Roman Catholics are, for the most part, not Liberals themselves, but they support the Liberal leader, Mr. Gladstone, because he is doing his utmost to depress Protestantism. The opinion expressed by Mr. Johnston is one that we have long held, that there should be an independent Protestant party, that would make the Bible and Protestantism the text of their principles. Principles derived from such sources would not be based upon the sand. They would promote Protestantism and good government. They would enable men to stand like a rock against all improper legislation. They would give no countenance to denominational exclusiveness.

Mr. Johnston's reference to the Derby Celebrations will probably call forth renewed attacks from the British and Radical Press. He says that the men of Derby want assistance on the 14th of October, but they will not fall short of it, if they apply to the Orangemen of Belfast. It is the duty of the government to protect peaceable men in the exercise of a legal and constitutional right. It is the duty of the Orangemen to keep in check armed conspirators who have audaciously avowed their bloodthirsty intentions. If the government abdicate their functions then we are attached to the Revolution of 1688 must protect themselves. The Apprentice Boys of Derry, as a body, have no connection with Orangemen, but they hold principles in common with those held by all loyal men; and if Orangemen have no objection to the presence of a blood of heroes, it is not likely that they will not keep their promise.—*Lancashire Sentinel*, Sept. 14th.

## To the Editor of the Daily Intelligencer.

## Forty Years Ago.

Mr. Editor.—Forty years ago, the number of inhabitants of Belleville was counted at 700, all told. The object of this communication is to show how many of those who were then living in Belleville proper are still here. In speaking of Belleville proper, I mean that part of the town which was then the seat of Government in Town Lots, being Lot four in the first Concession of Thorpe, comprising some two hundred acres. Since then, numbers of lots and three have been included, making the area of the town some twelve hundred acres. Having traced street after street and house after house of the old town, I find there are still living within the old boundary, of the more densely and main portion of its inhabitants, only sixteen persons, while outside of the old limits there are nine persons who at that time lived in the old town. Of the younger portion there are twenty-three living at present in the old town, and twelve who are living outside of the old limits who were then in the town proper, making in all, both old and young of 1920, only thirty persons, or about one-tenth of the population at that time. There are twelve of the number who are at the present time. There were several families living in Lots three and five, but were not considered in Belleville proper until after these Lots were taken into the limits of the town.

It was my custom to ask parties visiting my store, where they lived, as also their names, in order to get as good a knowledge of the people as possible. One day I was told by a young lady where she lived and her name, was 'I live so near Belleville that there is no fun in it.' The young lady of 1920 is still living, and abides in this most humble abode, still will bring her remarks back to her recollection.

There have been some pleasurable as well as many painful recollections brought to remembrance while the scenes of forty years ago now passed in review. The present, as well as the probable future of Belleville, has been in my mind, and I have been thinking of the past and present of our good town, its manufactures, its trade and commerce, as well as its people, and I am glad, leaving the future to develop itself.

Yours, &c., &c., BELLA FLEET, Belleville, 27th Sept., 1869.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SHARLEATON STATION.  
Morning Express going West, 6:30 A.M.  
Evening Express going West, 6:30 P.M.  
Morning Express going East, 11:30 A.M.  
Evening Express going East, 11:30 P.M.  
Mixed Train going East, 10:30 P.M.  
Passenger Train for Toronto every Monday at 6:30 A.M.  
Montreal Time.

## Daily Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

SIR FRANCIS HUCKLE.—It is reported that Sir Francis Huckle will run for the constituencies of North Lanark and Huntingdon simultaneously.

DINNER TO MR. ROSE.—The farewell dinner to the Hon. Mr. Rose, which took place last evening at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, was a very successful affair. A large number of guests were present. The speech of Mr. Rose, which contains many matters of interest, we will publish to-morrow.

PEACE FESTIVAL.—By our advertising columns it will be seen that the Ladies Aid Society, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in this town, will hold a Peace Festival on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, afternoon and evening, in the building lately occupied by Geo. Ritchie & Co. We hope that the ladies will be well patronized on this occasion.

BARLEY AT ONTARIO.—An Oswego Circular dated on the 25th instant, states that the receipts of the barley crop to date were 59,332 bushels from Canada, and 6,064 bushels from the lake shore. The receipts of the new crop last year to corresponding date were 854,687 bushels of which 822,859 bushels came from Canada, and 31,998 bushels from lake shore.

WATSON BROTHERS.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Watson Brothers will give two of their performances in Ontario Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings October 1st and 2nd. The press speaks of them in the highest terms of commendation. The following extract from the *Hamilton Times* is fully endorsed by the remarkable athletes performed a variety of startling feats on the horizontal bar, and acrobatic and entirely new and original gymnastic feats. The kind ever witnessed. The famous Hanson Brothers are certainly "bunglers" in comparison with the Watsons. The Watsons are the summa cum laude in the performance of the kind beneath the lofty ceiling of the Hall. This accomplishment would be considered impossible until actually witnessed. But such is the grace and evident confidence of the Watsons in their perilous feats are performed that the spectators are relieved of that nervous disquietude which might be experienced from fear of a mishap. The entertainment of the Watsons is varied by a sprinkling of the theatrical, negro dialogue, etc. The ballade of a minstrel, who is connected with the Company was highly commended.

—Kingston has decided to give a dinner to the Prince. A 24-course dinner, and only 6 for a ball. Sensible Kingston.

## Railway to Madoc.

We observe by the *Messenger* of the 25th inst., that a Resolution has been presented to the Warden of the County, requesting him to call a public meeting of the ratepayers of the County of Hastings, in order to consider the building of a cheap railway from Madoc to Kingston, Belleville or Cobourg; and also as to the granting of a subsidy by way of bonus on behalf of the same, by the Municipality interested therein. The Warden has called the meeting to take place at the Town Hall, Madoc, on the 25th October, at the hour of one o'clock p.m.

The importance of a Railway from this point to the back country can scarcely be estimated. The question has been so often discussed, that it is hardly worth while to consider now whether such a road is desirable. That is conceded by every one.

The advantages of opening up the back country, rich as it is with minerals and lumber, are too apparent to require any special advocacy. The measures to accomplish it. The great question is, What practical step can be taken to build this Railway? There was a time when a Railway might have been constructed chiefly by Government aid, but unfortunately that golden opportunity was lost, and whatever is done now must be accomplished through other means. What those means are, we presume will be discussed at the proposed meeting, and the question whether it will be desirable to build a wooden railway, a narrow gauge or broad gauge railway, we suppose will also be thoroughly ventilated. We observe that the Kingston News recommends the appointment of a delegation from that city to attend the meeting. We hope the delegation will be appointed. We want all the light and information which can be afforded by railroads, and if the railway is to be built, we will want all the assistance which the minded men of Kingston can furnish. We hope Belleville and every other part of the County will be well represented at the meeting, so that we can have the opinion of our leading men as to the best means to be taken for the construction of the railway.

With regard to the Railway going to Kingston the *Whig* is not so sanguine as the *Press*. The *Whig* says:—"The distance from Madoc to Kingston is not a great deal more than from Madoc to Belleville, and the country is more level; but yet we see no hopes that such a project can be carried into effect. The people of Kingston have no interest in Madoc, and Railroads are not built under some very strong influences."

FALL ANALYZES.  
FIRST DAY.  
MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869.  
FIRST ST. HONOLULU, at 40—An action on promissory note for \$400. Verdict for Plaintiff for P.F.; Gilbert and Burdett for Deft.

JOHNSTON vs. ANSTON.—An application was made by Mr. Johnston to the Court to enter and all proceedings on account of irregularity. Order for P.F.; Jellott for Deft.

PRINCE vs. HERRA & MATTHEWS.—Action brought by plaintiff against defendants as co-defendants on a note made by one Briggs, formerly of Ganagoque. Briggs was doing a large business at different times required money and was in the habit of borrowing large sums from R.M. Britton, Merchant of Kingston. Plaintiff is partner of Britton. After Briggs left the country Briggs transferred the note to the plaintiff. Defendant examined Briggs at Kingston, in State of New York, under a commission endeavoring to prove waste, by Britton, while the holder of the note, to the satisfaction of payment of \$400 on account of note not to protest it. Note on protest produced. Evidence taken under the commission read. Britton acted as one's Notary while the owner of note. Verdict for Plaintiff \$107.50; note is law raised by Defendant's Counsel to be settled by the Court in terms of L. Wallbridge, C. J., and Price for P.F.; C. Fraser, of Brockville, for Deft.

BOWEN vs. ROBERTS.—Action brought on a written contract to do certain carpenter work according to plan and specification. Defendant contends Plaintiff did not furnish materials and work according to contract. Work not completed at the time agreed upon. Payment and set off. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$800, subject to the award of Assn. G. Northrup, Esq., Geo. E. Henderson and S.B. Burdett for P.F.; J. Parker Thomas for Deft.

MORROW vs. MALLORY.—Action brought by the plaintiff to recover sum alleged to be due him from defendant; defendant discovered a gold mine on his property near Mallorytown, in the County of Lennox and agreed for consideration, to employ plaintiff to build for him a quartz crusher, and plaintiff was also promised an amount of stock in said mine, known as the Hodge gold mine; defendant agreed to sell stock for plaintiff, and defendant sold certain amounts due for the proceeds, after deducting legal costs from plaintiff's debt; defendant, plaintiff also claims account for certain articles that plaintiff had left defendant house. Plaintiff claims in all accounts to \$23,474.

Defence—Did not promise to employ plaintiff to build a crusher; did not promise to sell Hodge gold mine stock for plaintiff; if it had been accounted for proceeds of sales; sales did not amount to amount of plaintiff's indebtedness to defendant; defendant made agreement by fraud of plaintiff; plaintiff never possessed of any scrip or stock; never indebted; defendant's set off amount of \$800. Verdict for plaintiff for \$20, subject to the award of A.G. Northrup, Esq., with power to increase verdict as award of stock in said mine. Verdict for P.F.; C. Fraser for Deft.

COLEMAN vs. GLOVER.—Action on an account for money lent and necessary, furnished on Wm. Selby's life insurance. Defendant, as administrator of Selby's estate, Verdict for Plaintiff for \$20, A.G. Douglas for Deft., J. Wallbridge, C. J., and W. E. Kerr, for Deft.

DOUGHERTY, et al. vs. DAVEN.—Action for assault on plaintiff's wife. Plaintiff was driving on a horse and defendant, working on it on shares. Assault took place in November 1867, defendant went to the house of the plaintiff, in which water in the well being low Plaintiff's wife refused to allow defendant to get the water, and defendant got on the platform of the well to prevent him getting the water, when defendant had hold of her and pushed her over the side of the well, and defendant on several occasions getting the water, and defendant on each occasion dragged out the water. Defendant was Verdict for plaintiff, \$10. Plaintiff and Robertson for P.F.; Henderson and Gilbert for Deft.

QUEEN vs. BENZ. McCANN.—Indictment for assault with intent upon Allen McLean, J. B. Reed, C. C. Council for the Crown, stated to the Court that in consequence of the inability of McCand to attend the present Court he could not go on with the trial, and would ask to have prisoner admitted to bail, himself \$400 with two securities, \$100 each. Court granted order for bail. Recognizance entered into and prisoner discharged. Witnesses also bound to appear at next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THIRD DAY.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.  
QUEEN vs. PATRICK LAWLER.—Defendant was indicted for an assault on Michael Lengely on the 18th August, 1869. Lengely and several others were in the Tiger Brewery Inn for a drink; when they went in defendant was there; Lengely said Lawler to drink with them, and Lawler not liking the name of Michael Cummings; Lawler not liking the name, when the altercation took place, and Lawler and Langley had a fight.

Several witnesses were called and the assault proved. Counsel for defendant contending in mitigation that it was sufficient to arouse any man to fight. Verdict for the Crown. Verdict, "Guilty." D. B. Reed, C. J., for Crown. Geo. D. Dickson for Deft.

QUEEN vs. PATRICK LAWLER.—This is the case which was previously investigated before Francis McNamara, Esq., J. P. Lawler being charged with stabbing James Cummings. The case was fully reported in the *Intelligencer* at the time, and the evidence given in the investigation did not materially differ from that given in the present trial. The case occupied the Court until about half-past two o'clock. The Jury, after being out for about an hour and a half, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Common Assault."

## News Condensed.

—Bishop Lynch of Toronto goes to Rome next week.

—140,000 bushels of wheat arrived at Kingston yesterday.

—Counterfeit \$10 Royal Canadian Bank bills are said to be floating around Toronto.

—The *Huntington Journal* mentions Sir Francis Huckle as a probable candidate for that county.

—The tickets for the Fair to the Prince at Madoc, have been fixed at \$4 for a gentleman, \$2 for a lady.

—Robt. For Mason, to the number of 200, visited Port Poy yesterday and had a grand repast.

—The *Quebec Chronicle* says that the *Quebec* and *Gosford* railway is an example for the directors of the Frontenac wooden railway project to take courage from. It is better if fully pushed forward. Five miles of the line are ready for the rails. It will soon prove the applicability of the system of wooden rails for the wants of Canada.

—The Pacific railways are doing a good passenger business. The trains that arrived at stations on the 29th inst. consisted of fourteen cars, two of them being for second-class passengers. A large proportion of the second-class passengers are foreigners, many of them English, who make themselves understood in English.

—A despatch from Greenwood, Sept. 29th says: "A melancholy accident occurred yesterday at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Taitou Whitehall, which resulted in the death of a young girl, aged about twelve, daughter of Mr. Brock Hubbard Brougham. It appears she was working near a stove and by some means her dress took fire and before aware of it she was completely enveloped in flames. She died in a short time after."

ENGLISH MARKETS.  
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cotton firm; Upstate 12½ to 13½; Orleans 12½ to 13½; sales 10,000 bales, 8,000 bales taken later export and speculation. Naval stores dull.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29, 1869 p.m.—Consols 93 for money and account; 5½ for '72; 84½ '73; 84½ '74; 84½ '75; 84½ '76; 84½ '77; 84½ '78; 84½ '79; 84½ '80; 84½ '81; 84½ '82; 84½ '83; 84½ '84; 84½ '85; 84½ '86; 84½ '87; 84½ '88; 84½ '89; 84½ '90; 84½ '91; 84½ '92; 84½ '93; 84½ '94; 84½ '95; 84½ '96; 84½ '97; 84½ '98; 84½ '99; 84½ '00; 84½ '01; 84½ '02; 84½ '03; 84½ '04; 84½ '05; 84½ '06; 84½ '07; 84½ '08; 84½ '09; 84½ '10; 84½ '11; 84½ '12; 84½ '13; 84½ '14; 84½ '15; 84½ '16; 84½ '17; 84½ '18; 84½ '19; 84½ '20; 84½ '21; 84½ '22; 84½ '23; 84½ '24; 84½ '25; 84½ '26; 84½ '27; 84½ '28; 84½ '29; 84½ '30; 84½ '31; 84½ '32; 84½ '33; 84½ '34; 84½ '35; 84½ '36; 84½ '37; 84½ '38; 84½ '39; 84½ '40; 84½ '41; 84½ '42; 84½ '43; 84½ '44; 84½ '45; 84½ '46; 84½ '47; 84½ '48; 84½ '49; 84½ '50; 84½ '51; 84½ '52; 84½ '53; 84½ '54; 84½ '55; 84½ '56; 84½ '57; 84½ '58; 84½ '59; 84½ '60; 84½ '61; 84½ '62; 84½ '63; 84½ '64; 84½ '65; 84½ '66; 84½ '67; 84½ '68; 84½ '69; 84½ '70; 84½ '71; 84½ '72; 84½ '73; 84½ '74; 84½ '75; 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(Continued from first page.)

during the season the renewed calls to that year's views seemed to be making my surplus small by the amount, as actually ascertained by the result on the 13th June last, was \$274,537. (Loud cheering.) When the exceptional state of the importing trade and the consequent falling off in eastern receipts during that year, as compared with former years, is considered, the country may, I think, congratulate itself at this result. In the year which ended in July last, the customs fell short by about \$1,000,000 of what they had brought in the previous year, 1885, and the excess about six hundred thousand dollars. I may not have exhibited with foresight in relying on an equal yield during the second year of the Union as the first year, and may not have given due weight to the exceptional cases which led to the decline; but I have always endeavored to state the naked truth, no matter how unpalatable or what measure of censure it might bring on myself. I am equally happy to say that our participation in revenue in this current year, formed in April last, have been more than realized. We are adopting under the new circumstances, what I think will be found to be the correct principles, of excluding everything in the nature of capital on this side. We take nothing in as receipts which either in the nature of arrears belong to a former year, or which we have to pay out again, and would therefore be viewed as a debt; in fact, we only take the actual revenue applicable to the Consolidated Fund of the current year. On the other side, we make a corresponding deduction of expenditure; religiously abstaining from charging anything to capital which is not so specified in the Estimates. The result is, that though the expenditure is within a few thousand dollars of the revenue, we are \$459,770 better on the 20th September this year than last. The operations, so far, of the first quarter of the current year are that much in our favor as compared with those of the corresponding portion of the first quarters of 1885 and 1886. We have been blessed with an unusually beautiful harvest, and I think we may reasonably, and without being unduly sanguine, calculate on a fair increase being maintained. (Cheers.) I have been coming among you glowing views of our future. Mr. Mayor, I do not share in such apprehensions; if we exercise caution, prudence and circumspection in the management of public affairs and keep a vigilant eye and firm control over our purse strings. (Hear, hear.) While we do this we must all yet recognize the duty of development. The undertaking of such works as will make the latent wealth of the country bear good fruit, and the attention to subordinate only to the duty of guarding against too great a strain on our resources, and overweighing the present generation. I am not insensible to the advantages to be derived from improved communications from deepening and enlarging our canals, from extending and multiplying our harbours, from new railways, more light-houses, promoting steam navigation, giving greater facilities for getting our lumber to market, and other kindred works, but great and pressing as is the necessity for many of these I believe it is equally important for us to establish a reputation for caution and prudent calculation. There is one thing, however, which I will admit we cannot postpone and that is obtaining some means of easier access to the North-West. However rich or productive it may be, it can be turned to no good account while it is inaccessible either for the Pacific or Atlantic. (Hear, hear.) But the cost of this may be very properly be charged on posterity, and it is quite enough if the present generation meets the interest of a loan which it will be the business of the future to discharge by paying in future. If I had trenchanted on debatable ground I have erred unconsciously, for though no one present is compromised by the expression of any opinion of mine, I yet have tried to avoid saying one word, which had better been omitted. I am impelled, however, before closing, to make one more feeble attempt to express adequately, and in other than more conventional phrases, how much I feel, not only the cordiality of my immediate friends, at this farewell, but the gratification afforded me by the presence of so many gentlemen holding different political opinions from myself, and by the countenance of other gentlemen holding a high position in the Local Government. I should also be sadly wanting in grateful feeling if I did not take this last opportunity, which will be afforded me of alluding briefly to the many kind communications I have received from gentlemen holding seats on both sides of the House of Commons, whose words of friendly farewell are couched in terms too partial to myself to mention and to those here present I would say that if ever in the heat of debate a hot or ungenerous word was uttered by me, I trust it will be forgiven. (Hear.) It is the duty of every citizen to give his own convictions with energy and persistency, and it is equally his duty fearlessly to expose what he may think to be the errors in the conduct or policy of his opponents; but I believe it is necessary to do all this without violating the kindly relations of neighbor and better life, which depend on the cultivation of other parts of our nature than that which politics are most apt to evoke. I think that by being kind and courteous, gratifying truth to me upon the subject, my old political friends have performed

a great political service. (Cheers.) They have shown that, however great our difference of opinion may be, we are not more political gladiators who live strife for sake, and that the respect and personal friendship is not incompatible with political antagonism. They have shown, moreover, that there is sufficient magnanimity among public men of upper and lower ranks, in each other's personal worth—a tribute which I wish had in this instance been more deserved. Such kindness takes the sting out of much of the disunion in politics, and removes one of the drawbacks that deter many men of sensibility from taking part in public affairs. You will believe me then, I think, when I conclude I say that though my remuneration for the time will be changed, the associations and friendships which thirty years have given birth to will remain unbroken. The place of one's early struggles, the theatre of one's former professions, and public life, the ground which is hallowed by the memory of warm and dilated friendship, the birthplace of one's children, and the sphere wherein the success or failure in life of others is due to the aid or hindrance of their present and future home, and let me add the home which has been made glad and brightened by one who is now present as a grateful witness of your generous regard, which cannot be forgotten, and which will, to all this there is the kindest parting which has perhaps ever fallen to the lot of any man to receive from all classes of the community, you do not I am sure, need the assurance that such remembrances will live as long as memory and feelings survive.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SCHEDULE TIME.  
Morning Express going West, 4:30 A.M.  
Evening Express going West, 5:30 P.M.  
Morning Express going East, 11:30 A.M.  
Evening Express going East, 11:30 P.M.  
Special passenger train for Toronto every Monday, 12:30 A.M.  
Montreal Time.

## Daily Intelligence.

BELLEVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

TEMPERATURE.—A meeting of the Canada Temperance Union for West Hants will be held in the Marble Hall, Belleville, on Saturday, the 2nd of Oct. next, at 2 o'clock p.m.

ARE COMING.—LaRue's Carnival Minstrels and Brass Band. They have with them the wonderful Ricardo, Male Prima Donna, Billy the Country Boy, and the great Walter Bray, Steve Rogers, champion clogger, Hugh and Arthur Hamall, tenor and bass, Prof. Vachon, Laval and others who have been travelling through the Canada and the United States.

LARGE YIELD OF "EARLY ROSE" POTATO.—J. H. & W. Peck, of Albany, County Prince Edward, planted one peck by weight, 15 lbs. of "Early Rose," on the first day of June last, and with the ordinary cultivation, and dug on the 14th and 15th day of Sept. 1889, and on the 26th day of Sept. 1889, the crop raised from the peck of seed weighed 2,045 lbs., equal to 40 bushels and 5 lbs., or 1704 lbs. from each pound of seed planted. The space of ground planted, was 400 square yards; yield at the rate of 508 bushels, per acre.—Albert Seger, of the same place brought 4 lbs. of "Early Rose" last spring, from J. H. & W. Peck, and planted them, and raised 8 bushels and 3 pecks on a piece of ground 22x24 feet. Yield at the rate of 72 bushels, and 5 lbs. per acre, and 151 lbs. from each pound of seed planted. Who can beat this?

WATSON BROTHERS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Watson Brothers will be seen at the performances in Ontario Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings October 1st and 2nd. The press speak of them in the highest terms of commendation. The following extract from a notice in the Hamilton Times is fully endorsed by the press wherever they appeared: "These remarkable athletes perform a variety of startling feats on the horizontal bar trapeze and acrobatic, and entirely surpass all other accomplishments of the kind ever witnessed. The famous Hanton Brothers were regularly 'bought' in comparison. Chief among their astonishing feats was the summerault in mid air, performed just beneath the lofty ceiling of the Hall. This accomplishment would be considered impossible until actually witnessed. But such is the grace and undivided confidence with which all these perilous feats are performed that the spectators are relieved of that nervous disquietude which might be experienced from fear of a mishap. The entertainment of the Watsons is varied by a sprinkling of the theatrical, all of superb delineation, etc. The ballads of a charming vocalist connected with the Company were highly commended."

A fighting man in Goderich, named Billo, threatens to kick the editor of the "Signal" in some tender spot. Charge, bill.

An irrelevant fellow took his valise to the floating ring camp meeting to have it converted into a two-wheeled chair.

About 20,000 gallons of whiskey saved from the gutters at the recent fire in Philadelphia, was a miracle of wisdom and put upon the market.

A woman of Hamilton has suddenly lost her beard and hair, and become a smooth-faced lass with such a disgust and natural astonishment.

It is reported that a bridegroom, of Georgetown, Ont., has had a wife and a sum of \$25,000 to himself.

## Our Local Exhibitions.

West Hastings held its annual Agricultural Exhibition next week. East Hastings the week following, and North Hastings the week after. It is scarcely necessary to say anything about the advantages of the annual Agricultural Pairs are to the community, yet we would be glad if there was a more general interest in them by the public. In the past, the advantages of Agriculture, Manufacture, Science and Art. A great deal of practical knowledge is obtained at these shows, and the spirit of rivalry and emulation they create are of immense advantage to every one who produces a potato, manufactures a plough, makes a pound of butter, knits a quilt, trains a horse, milks a cow, fatters a sheep, or builds a pig-pen. The man who invented these Agricultural Pairs was no less a public benefactor than the inventor of the spinning wheel, for through these exhibitions we have had many valuable inventions as the spinning wheel, given up, and improvements upon other inventions, and improvements in almost every department of domestic economy, which may be termed invaluable. The Exhibitions, therefore, in our country have been usually successful. This year we have had more successful than ever. We have had an excellent harvest, and ought to be able to show the finest potatoes, the largest cabbage, the best cauliflower, the plumpest grain, the most luscious fruit, the richest cheese and best flavored butter. Stock breeders should be prepared to exhibit better horses and cattle and sheep and swine, than ever before seen. Our Manufacturers have kept pace with the times, and have the newest patterns in their several lines. Our Artists should give us better pictures than last year, for photography has made rapid strides during the last twelve months, and the Ladies who are ever inventing new designs and new styles in their varied handicraft, no doubt will be able to give us new attractions in order to render themselves additionally attractive.

In order to make these annual shows valuable, and with the view to make this year's in advance of any former one, it is only that every one who has anything worth exhibiting in any department, to bring it to the show. If this be done this year in this County, we will have the best exhibitions ever held here, and be able in nearly every department to have as good as the Provincial Exhibition at London.

## The 49th Battalion.

The following document from the commandant of Military District No. 3, referring to the recent inspection of the 49th, is highly creditable to the Battalion.

3rd MARYLAND DISTRICT.  
D. A. GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
KINGSTON, Sept. 25th, 1889.  
DISTRICT MEMORANDUM.  
The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Command of the District, has received with much satisfaction the report of the great Col. Brown, commanding the Battalion, on the Front of Sept. 25th, 1889.

The Camp arrangements were excellent, and the details of duty appear to have been carried out with regularity, the good work of the men and the admirable spirit evinced by all in maintaining a knowledge of military duty in the field, was in the highest degree creditable to the Battalion.

The Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General will take great pleasure in communicating the same to his report to the Adjutant-General of the District.

J. MACPHERSON, Lt. Colonel, Commanding Military District No. 3.

## Belleville Fall Races.

The first annual meeting of the Belleville Fall Riding and Hiding Association, will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday next, October 5th and 6th. Purse to the amount of \$680 will be offered by the Association. On the first day three races will take place. The first will be a trotting race for a purse of \$200, open to all horses, mile heats, best three in five. Second, running race for a purse of \$80, mile heats, best two in three. Third race, trotting purse \$75, mile heats, best three in five. The races will commence each day at one o'clock. Entries are to be made at the Dominion Hotel at eight o'clock on the night previous to the races. The course is pleasantly situated west of the Kingston Road, about two miles and a half from Belleville. The track is in good order, the Association having spared no pains in making it second to none in this part of the Province. We have no doubt but there will be a large turn out of the many "fast" horses in and around Belleville.

## Fall Assizes.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.  
ATKINS vs. LEEDS et al.—An action brought by plaintiff against defendant, as a church building committee; plaintiff entered into a written contract with defendants to build a church and furnish all materials except brick, and complete the work by the first day of December, 1888; plaintiff alleges that he could not do the work in a proper manner, because of the bad brick furnished by defendant. Defence—Building not completed according to contract; never accepted by the committee; witnesses called by both parties, to show the state of the work done. Verdict for plaintiff \$160. Ferguson, J. for the plaintiff; L. Wallbridge, C. J. for the defendant.

## FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30th, 1889.

The Court opened at the usual hour. The first case called was  
GARRATT vs. KETCHUM—An action on account for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiff carries on a Foundry at Bridgewater.

Defendant procured ploughs, ploughshares, points, &c., for the purpose of retailing; defendant left the country; accounts were procured, and verdict for Plaintiff for \$320.92. Flint & Robertson for Plaintiff.

QUEEN vs. ANNE EVANS.

The prisoner was indicted for stealing \$100 gold and silver articles from Mr. M. Bowell on the 11th of June, Prisoner was a servant in the employ of Mr. Bowell, and while engaged there money and articles she was charged with stealing were missed. The evidence of Mrs. Bowell went to show that the gold was kept in a bureau drawer in the nursery, the key of which was kept by Mrs. Bowell; the day after the servant left, the gold consisting of a \$20 piece and smaller coins was missed. Mrs. Bowell could not say positively that she took the gold, though she had strong suspicion that she took it. The girl had no money when she came to live with her. Mrs. Bowell loaned her some money. A belt, key and comb, belonging to Mrs. Bowell were found in the girl's possession, and when accused of having them, the girl got angry and left. The next day the money was missed.

MONAGHAN, who works at Kyle's,

came about a week before the examination at the Police Court he saw a number of yellow pieces of money which he took to be Kyle's. The girl showed him the money and told him to take it. The pieces were wrapped up in a white piece of paper. One piece was about the size of a penny, which he took to be a \$20 gold piece. She opened the paper and told him to look at the money she had in her hand.

CHARLES HENRY testified that the prisoner called on him to leave Mr. Bowell's employ, changed two one dollar gold pieces at Mr. Haines' shop, in which the witness was employed. The same girl changed some gold with Mr. Haines. Mr. Haines said the girl changed two sovereigns with him, one sovereign one day and one sovereign another day.

JOHN CALHOUN called Thomas Downes, Constable, who arrested the prisoner at Port Hope; he searched her trunk but found no money in it; she had been in good luck. Verdict—"Not Guilty." D. B. Read, C. J., for Crown; J. G. Heslop for prisoner.

SMITH vs. APPELBY—Action on bond made by the defendant concerning a party James Smith, late of Tyndeside, \$485, dated 10th July 1889, and interest on bond from date. Also on common counts for goods sold and delivered. Defence—last plea non est factum. Ad. Payment. 2nd. Not indebted as to common counts. Status of limitation. Counsel for plaintiff applied to have the case put off to answer count to present the attendance of the defendant. The Court refused. Plaintiff to give, delay, agreed to strike out common counts and refer case. Upon count of counsel a verdict was taken for plaintiff for \$700, subject to the award of A. G. Northrup, with power to reduce verdict, award for defendant, and to take the case back for plaintiff to answer as to amounts as a judge at nisi prius, and to certify as to costs. D. B. Read, C. J., for Crown; J. G. Heslop for prisoner.

MARY PERRY vs. WM. HOULDER—Action of law to recover dower in N. E. quarter of Lot No. 9 in the 11th concession of Sidney. Defendant in view of the fact that the husband had died, stating that the husband was seized of lot in fee by possession of upwards of twenty years. Patent to lot was issued to Amy Williams, dated 17th July 1880, of the whole lot; Amy Williams was aunt of defendant's husband and died without issue; land left to her brother Robert Perry, heir at law, and Robert R. Perry, defendant's husband, claim through his father. Defendant called several witnesses to prove possession and occupation by her husband for upwards of twenty years, and Robert R. Perry's connection with Amy Williams, the plaintiff. After the defendant's counsel closed his case, counsel for tenant moved for non suit on the grounds, title made out not sufficient to entitle defendant to recover. Defendant non-suited; leave reserved to move in future to set it aside and for new trial. L. Wallbridge, C. J., and E. B. Fralick for Defendant. Bell & Holden for Tenant.

Mrs. PERCY vs. EDWARD JORDAN—Action of law; defendant claimed dower in lot in north-west quarter lot No. 9, 5th con. Sidney, County of Hastings; title same as in preceding suit; by consent of Counsel a non-suit was ordered, the facts being the same as in former suit; leave to defendant to move in future to set it aside and for new trial; the case is important, and as there is one in each Court, the parties will have the benefit of the opinion of all the Judges. L. Wallbridge, C. J., and E. B. Fralick for defendant. Bell & Holden for tenant.

A favorite American letter—An X.

A book all title pages—The Peerge.

Bonnetts are getting smaller, and waterfalls larger.

A Tennessee youth of twenty-two confuses to eight murders.

The split among the Cincinnati Quakers has given their meetings-house to be made a beer saloon.

The total cost of the monument to be erected over the remains of Lincoln, at Springfield, is \$200,000.

The Dean of Ripon is suing war against stained glass windows in the English churches; but the Riponists list his 'rip' on, confident that he will have his labor for his 'pains'.

## Business Notice.

Ladies, when you are on Bridge Street, look at those high old Balmoral and Buteon Bells, in Clarke's window.

Not many weeks ago a rich but childless lady was ordered, by her last will, leaving a large circle of relations to mourn her loss, and to bury her remains in the most costly way. The day for reading the will was at last, the room was crowded with guests, and the lady was expected to appear. To the surprise of the joy of all, the rich lady did not appear. The will was not read, but had been bequeathed a case of Remy Italian Bitters.

## ONTARIO HALL.

Positively One Night Only.

Tuesday, October 5th.

The Famous, Original, and only

LaRue's Carnival Minstrels

and BRASS BAND, including

The wonderful RICARDO, the only male

Prima Donna, contrabass, PATTI.

The celebrated BILLY REEVE.

HUGH HAMALL, the popular Tenor, late

of the Academy of Music, New Orleans.

ARTHUR HAMALL, Bass.

STEVE ROGERS, Champion Clogger of the world.

Prof. VACHON, and others.

The whole forming a complete organization

of Minstrelsy, and under the management

of that enterprising and well-known manager

R. C. JACQUES.

Admission 25 cts; Reserved seats 50 cts.

Doors open at 7; Performance to commence

at 8 o'clock precisely.

SEE PROGRAMME.

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of WALLBRIDGE & SCHOLES, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. WALLBRIDGE.

W. H. SCHOLES.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the old stand by W. H. SCHOLES, to whom all debts due the late firm are to be paid, and by whom all the liabilities of the late firm will be liquidated.

W. H. SCHOLES.

Dated at Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1889.

## Completion of Stock

FOR FALL 1889.

THE undersigned have pleasure

in announcing that their Stock

is now complete in every department.

London and Paris Pattern Bonnets

and Mantles will be shown on

TUESDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

GEO. RITCHIE & Co.

Belleville, Sept. 30th, 1889.

## DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

WE are now offering

THE LARGEST

AND BEST

ASSORTED STOCK

ever offered to the public.

The goods will be found New

in STYLE and EXCELLENCE

VALUE.

AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.

W. H. & T. B. GRAHAM.

## DID YOU SEE IT.

See What!

THAT beautiful Wheeler & Wilson Silent

Sewing Machine at Valentine's. Do go

and see it, and see what nice work it does.

Belleville, Sept. 28th, 1889. 127

## DRESS GOODS.

SUITABLE FOR

FALL &amp; WINTER.

ATTENTION is directed to the following

lines of Dress Goods, just received

from Glasgow and London, which are

markedly good value and well worthy a

early inspection.

Empress Cloths,

Wool Tartan,

Clan Serge,

Croton Cord,

French Merino,

All-Wool Poplins,

Silk Repps,

Shot-Silk Repps,

Japanese Silk,

G. C. HOLTON & Co.

September 18, 1889. dsw-1

## Coal, Coal.

To arrive in a few days, and will be sold at

prices which will defy competition:

500 tons Superior Sive Coal,

100 tons Soft Coal for grates,

800 tons Birmmough for Blacksmiths.

Bay of Quinte Elevator.

September 18, 1889. 110

## BRIDGEWATER FOUNDRY.

TO RENT for a term of years, the

Bridgewater Foundry,

Lately occupied by Mr. WM. GARRATT.

Also for Sale the

Patterns and Tools,

together with all interest in the Business.

A person having some spare capital could do well with the Foundry, by adding one of the new and improved steam engines, Mill, Thrashing Machines, and other work.

Apply to

BELLA FLETCHER.

Belleville, Sept. 7, 1889. 108-10-17

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Club for the election of Officers, will be held at the Risk on MONDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER, at 7:30 P.M.

Dated 27th September, 1889. 125-12-1

D. B. ROBERTSON, Secretary B. C. C.

House to Let.

THE small residence in West Belleville lately occupied by W. J. Hayward, Esq. Terms \$100 per annum and taxes included. Apply to W. J. Hayward or J. H. Simpson May 27, 1889. 93-11



## Latest by Telegraph.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

GEN. RICKLES' NOSE WITHDRAWN.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—It is reported here at official circles to-day that the recent nose of Gen. Rickles has been withdrawn.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

At a council of ministers held to-day, Marshal Bermejo presiding, it was agreed to propose to the Cortes the election of the Duke of Orleans as King of Spain. The press, without exception, has received with great enthusiasm the letter of the King of Portugal, desiring to be a candidate for the Spanish throne.

REPUBLICANS.

It is reported that formidable bands of republicans are concentrated in Catalonia. The government has dispatched troops there.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived to-day. They were received by the Emperor.

DESTRUCTION OF PETROLEUM VESSELS.

BOURDEAUX, Sept. 29.—A fire broke out here last evening amongst the shipping at the wharves. Before it was subdued, five vessels laden with petroleum were entirely consumed. The loss, which is heavy, is not ascertained.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 29.—The mediation of the great powers of Europe in the matters at issue between Turkey and Egypt has been satisfactory. None of the points presented save one offered any difficulty.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

LONDON, September 29.—The Times Paris correspondent asserts that there is but little hope of a compromise between Spain and Cuba. The sentiments of both parties are heard here. The Spanish government says it is in many ways willing, if you desire independence, but it does not say no. The matter may be like Canada we are willing, if you desire independence, but it does not say no. The matter may be like Canada we are willing, if you desire independence, but it does not say no.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Rio Janeiro advice state that on the 18th August the allied army attacked the forces of Lopez which were entrenched at Curumay. The Paraguayans were defeated, losing 1,000 killed and 300 prisoners. 12 cannon were also captured by the allies. Lopez, with the remainder of his army, fled to Igazoba, a short distance away. On the 18th, the allies attacked by the allies and again defeated, losing 35 cannon. Count Estigarribia, the General Commanding the allies, at last advice was closely pursuing the fugitives. Owing to these victories the Paraguayan forces compelled to abandon all their strongholds; these subsequently fell into the hands of the allies. Forty-four of the British subjects who had lately been held in confinement by Lopez, were promptly liberated. The Provisional Government at Asuncion had declared Lopez an outlaw. Later advice fully confirm the flight of Lopez.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The market for wheat is quiet. Flour is in demand. Sugar is in demand. Coffee is in demand. Tea is in demand. Rice is in demand. Oil is in demand. Lard is in demand. Butter is in demand. Eggs are in demand. Poultry is in demand. Game is in demand. Fish is in demand. Fruit is in demand. Vegetables are in demand. Flowers are in demand. Miscellaneous goods are in demand.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

CUBAN FILLIBUSTERS.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The news says that one hundred and fifty-three men, mostly Cubans, left this city on Saturday night for a destination unavowed. They got safely aboard the Havant, and it appears certain that the steamer put out to sea yesterday morning, carrying 150 men, besides a good stock of ammunition and arms, viz—three 68 pounder Parrots, 2 Napoleon and two 22 pounders.

THE COMMERCIAL STATES THAT THE STEAMER ALABAMA WENT TO SEA ON SUNDAY WITH 800 VOLUNTEERS FOR CUBA.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A New York special says: Five Cubans arrived at Nassau on the 23rd, from Guantamo, with \$20,000 for special arms and other munitions of war. They have despatches for the Cuban Junta, which state the fight at Las Tunas was a partial victory, and fifteen Spanish officers were captured and immediately shot.

HAVANA DESPATCHES STATE THAT THE SPANISH PROSPECTS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT ARE SATISFYING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A Liverpool Journal asserts that Napoleon will abdicate at an early day, and Prince Imperial will proclaim the Emperor of France with the title of Napoleon IV, the ex-Emperor holding office as President of the Council.

THE VOICE OF NATURE—THE BLOWING OF BOWERS.

HAD TO ENLARGE HIS STORE.

W. JOHNSON.

AT THE close of his first four months in business, would it be surprising to hear that extensive patronage he has received, did not stop the public eye, and that he is now enlarging his store, and will extend his support to his merits. He hopes by still following the rules which he has laid down for his customers, to receive a portion of your trade. He would again repeat his motives.

REASONABLE PROFITS.

(He believes in the "Noble Penny.")

ONCE PRICE.

(Your child buys as well as yourself.)

NO TICK.

(Short Credits make long Friends.)

HE HAS FOUND IT NECESSARY TO ENLARGE HIS STORE. IT WILL BE FOUND MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN IN THE PAST, AND HIS WINDOWS WILL ALWAYS CONTAIN AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN STOCK AS WELL ARRANGED AS HE CAN DO IT.

LOOK AT HIS WINDOWS.

His Stocks will be complete next week. To the following assortment he confines himself—

FURS.

HATS, CAPS.

SHIRTS, GLOVES.

NECKTIES.

COATS AND COLLARS.

Belleville, Sept. 22nd, 1899.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET AS REPORTED AT THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 29.

Greenbacks buying at 79 1/2 to 80 Bills selling at 79 1/2 to 80

Bank of Upper Canada Bill, 57 1/2 Silver buying at 57 1/2 to 58

Gold selling at 124 1/2 to 125 Gold at 124 1/2 to 125

WELLINGTON MARKETS.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Belleville, Sept. 29, 1899.

Grain has been coming in a little more freely under the influence of advanced prices, but buyers are not anxious to pay present rates. Indeed, the advice from the American market, that buyers here are paying too high for barley, and it is a very general impression that prices will go down.

The following prices were paid to-day, being a shade lower than yesterday.

Wheat—No. 1 to 81 1/2 No. 2 to 80 1/2 No. 3 to 79 1/2

Barley—No. 1 to 45 1/2 No. 2 to 44 1/2 No. 3 to 43 1/2

Oats—No. 1 to 35 1/2 No. 2 to 34 1/2 No. 3 to 33 1/2

Rye—No. 1 to 55 1/2 No. 2 to 54 1/2 No. 3 to 53 1/2

Clover—No. 1 to 12 1/2 No. 2 to 11 1/2 No. 3 to 10 1/2

Timothy—No. 1 to 11 1/2 No. 2 to 10 1/2 No. 3 to 9 1/2

Hay—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Lumber—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Sawn—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Shingles—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Bricks—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Tiles—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Stones—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Gravel—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Sand—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Cement—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Iron—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Steel—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Copper—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Zinc—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Lead—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Tin—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Nickel—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Silver—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Gold—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Platinum—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Iridium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Rhodium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Osmium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Palladium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Selenium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Tellurium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Bismuth—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Antimony—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Arsenic—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Mercury—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Cadmium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Cobalt—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Manganese—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Sulfur—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Phosphorus—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Potassium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Sodium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Calcium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Magnesium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Barium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Strontium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Boron—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Fluorine—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Chlorine—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Bromine—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Iodine—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Lithium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Rubidium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Cesium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Francium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Actinium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Thorium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Uranium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Neptunium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Plutonium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Americium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Curium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Berkelium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Californium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Einsteinium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Fermium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Mendelevium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Nobelium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Lawrencium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Rutherfordium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Dubnium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Seaborgium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Bohrium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Hassium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Meitnerium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Darmstadtium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Roentgenium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

Copernicium—No. 1 to 10 1/2 No. 2 to 9 1/2 No. 3 to 8 1/2

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SONG OF IRON.

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## ESTABLISHED 1867.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE continued success of this Company is only attributable to the quality and purity of their

Tea. A great saving can be effected by purchasing direct from us, as we are

able to supply you with the finest quality of Tea at the lowest prices. Our

Tea is of the finest quality, and we are able to supply you with the finest

quality of Tea at the lowest prices. Our Tea is of the finest quality, and we

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